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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 5, 1869. NO. 45.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Notice to the Public.

I have but one brush and notion store, and that is at 240 Liberty street. I have no other brush establishment, or any interest in any other in the city. My customers and friends will please take notice—a large assortment of brushes and notions for sale at 240 Liberty street.
JOHN D. THOMPSON.

Cancers, Tumors, Ulcers, &c.

Astonishing and almost miraculous cures of cancer are daily being made by Drs. R. H. Kline & Co., at the Philadelphia Cancer Infirmary, 931 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., and at the branch office in charge of Prof. E. G. Dalton, 129 Elm street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The treatments used are CANCER ANTIDOTES, the most scientific and successful known in the civilized world. They are not caustic, eating or burning medicines. They give little or no pain. They are indorsed by the best surgeons of the age.

No other persons have these antidotes. No other treatment should ever be used. For particulars call or address as above. FM

Remember

That you can procure all the best brands of fine old English and scotch bottled ales and porter, at a lower rate by the single bottle or case at Jos. Fleming's, 84, corner of Market and the Diamond, than at any other establishment in town.

Wine Vinegar.

I have just received by steamer Berlin, from Bremen, a large lot of Imperial, French and and German wine vinegar, which I offer at lowest importer's prices. Dealers will do well to call on me before purchasing elsewhere. G. Ludwig, 307 Liberty street.

Persons Who Are Gray

Can have their hair restored to its natural color, and if it has fallen out, create a new growth, by using

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

It is the best hair dressing in the world, making lifeless, stiff, brashy hair, healthy, soft and glossy.

Price $1 for sale by all druggists.
R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors, for sale by

The Genuine Liebig's Extract of Meat

Secures great economy, excellence in the preparation of beef tea. Buy none but that made by the "Liebig Extract of Meat Company." Baron Liebig's signature on every jar. For sale by drug sale and grocers. J. Milhau's Sons, 183 Broadway, New York. Tur

Ballou & Adams,

Dealers in clarified and wine vinegars, No. 169 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

W. D. Duffey,

Merchant Tailor, No. 24 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

Country Merchants Look to Your Interest.

You will save money by purchasing your drugs, patent medicines, hair oils, perfumeries and dyes at McClarran & McKennan's drug store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue. OBSERVE THE RED SIGNS.

The Daily Commercial.

PETROLEUM IN EAST INDIA.

Oil Struck as Far Back as 1835 in Burmah.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing from Calcutta, September 7th, says: Few Americans are aware, probably, that as far back as 1835 oil was "struck" in Burmah; in fact, kerosene has most likely been known to and used by the native Burmese for generations. The oil wells at present being worked are owned by the King of Burmah and are situated in his own dominions, a little beyond Thayetmyo, on the British frontier. The method of working them is somewhat primitive. The pits are about four feet square in area and about 200 feet deep. The oil is not found in anything like the quantities which exists in Pennsylvania; in fact, when it stands four or five feet deep at the bottom the pit is thought to be a very productive and valuable one. The oil is then pumped up, but is raised in from pot attached to a rope and pully. When first obtained a good deal of water is mingled with it, and the fluid is allowed to stand for some time, until the oil has floated to the top. The oil is then drawn off in earthen jars, which are carefully closed up and sent down river to Rangoon in small native boats. As it appears here, in the form of an article of commerce, the oil is a thick and dirty-looking, of a slightly greenish color, and in smell as offensive as crude petroleum is generally. Such it is, however, for the natives, both here and in Madras, use it in its unrefined state as a burning fluid. A speculator once tried to make gas from it for Rangoon, but from his inadequate capital was unable to carry out the undertaking. One very curious fact about these wells is that they are of a very high temperature, Geologists say that petroleum will be found all along the valley of the Irrawaddy, but there is every prospect of the Burmese wells becoming accelerated as those of Venango county when new oil rises in the market to a price that will be remunerative. Of course so long as the American wells are able to supply three dollars a gallon Europe and Australia Burmese wells will not enter the field, owing to the distance from those markets. It is curious, though, to realize that British capitalists, by a moderate exertion of energy and perseverance, might have a respectable thirty years ago the enormous profits when attended the first production of kerosene.

Religion in Germany.

At a meeting of the Protestant Association in Berlin, Professor Schenkel, from Heidelberg, delivered an address on the state of religion generally in Protestant Germany. He took the line of progress, and laid the following theses for adoption by the meeting: I. By the Evangelical Church of Germany, as well as its component confessions and governments to attack from Rome, it is the policy of some German Governments to hinder the free development of its principle and vital force. II. Instead of a church directed by pastoral conferences, with the nominees of the respective Governments, we demand a true German Church under the control of the people's representatives. The so-called synods recently introduced into the six eastern provinces of Prussia are mere sham concessions to the principle of self-government in the Church. III. To restrict scientific inquiry, and confine the liberty of religious teachings within dogmatic limits, is to lay the foundation of the evangelical life whose only master is Jesus Christ, the Redeemer and perfecter of humanity. IV. By maintaining this the essential truth of the Protestant faith, we protest against the absolute rule of dogma, and the forcible imposition of religious teachings. Whoever should set up, in our declaration a denial of the saving truths of Christianity, and, treating the Protestant principle of secession from the Christian community, is guilty of sinning against the cardinal virtue of Christian morality—charity. V. We repel and most determinately protest against the unproved accusations levelled by the enemies of society by the authorities of the Prussian Church. We do not object to any dogmatic teaching, provided it co-operates with us in renewing and reviving the Church on its old Lutheran basis, as a spirit of Gospel freedom, and in harmony with the civilization of the age. VI. All German men who are of like opinion with ourselves are hereby again publicly and solemnly invited to help us in struggling against all un-Protestantistic and hierarchical tendencies, and in protecting the right, the honor, and the liberty of German Protestantism."

Fishing on the Columbia.

Salmon fishing is among the chief delights to be found in the valley of the Upper Columbia, the great river of the western slope, the third river in size on the continent. The waters below the Dalles, are, it is literally alive with them. Says a correspondent: The fish are taken by several methods. The common scoop net, or, to explain the term, the open end of a bag-like net is fastened to a hoop, to which a handle is attached. This is more generally used at the shutes made by laying rocks near the shore, where the Indian sweeps it with the current, catching the fish as he darts up stream. That which affords more sport, at the foot of this fall, and perhaps is quite as effective, is a spear made in the following manner: To a pole twelve or fifteen feet long, of the right size to be grasped firmly by the hand, a very strong cord is attached, perhaps eighteen inches from the end. The cord, reaching a few inches beyond the end of the pole, has a barb at the end, with the point made of iron, and each tooth of the barb made of bone and firmly bound together by sinews or very strong cord. As the ends of the bone formed the barb pressed from each other they form, with the cord around them, a kind of socket, into which the sharp end of the barb is stuck, and the deadly instrument is ready for use. Standing on the rocks, you select your salmon, as they come surging and foaming in the angry pool, the largest, of course, and drive the barb directly through him, and the poor fish has no possible chance of escape. His struggles detach the barb from the end of the pole; but the cord fastened above holds him, and you throw him triumphantly on shore.

FINE WRITING AND NEWSPAPERS.—Horace Greeley is stated once to have exclaimed, alluding to college bred candidates for editorial notoriety: "Of all h-o-r-n-e-d cattle, preserve me from a college graduate." The *Tribune* philosopher was something more than half right, for there is more upsetting incompetency among schoolmen aspiring to be editors than process from any other class. A good authority (we judge so by the way he talks) says that people who know nothing about a newspaper imagine that a good writer must be a good editor. It happens that "good writers are often worthless in a newspaper office, or worse, and that nothing damages a newspaper more than the attempted "fine writing" which is so common.

There are occasions which call for the highest skill in the expression of thought and the use of language, but those are comparatively rare, and the man who has made the reputation of a writer of well-rounded periods is often quite above—or below—the real work of the editor. Again, there are people who suppose that a man of learning or scholarship must be a competent editor. Not one in a thousand of the scholars or *savans* could keep a newspaper alive a single week. The contributions of these gentlemen are heavier ballast than any newspaper can afford to carry.

Japanese Fire Works.

Mr. R. Trevor Clarke has stated in the *Chemical News* that the Japanese matches are identical with the spur-fire of the Chinese. He gives the following formula for making this beatiful little fire work: *Lamphlack* five, nitrate eleven, gunpowder from twenty-six to thirty parts—this last proportion varying with the quality of the powder. Grind very fine and make the material into a paste with alcohol; form it into dice, with a knife or spatula, about a quarter of an inch square; let them dry rather gradually on a warm mantel piece, not too near a fire. When dry, fix one of the little squares in a small cleft made at the end of a lavender stalk, or, what is better, the solid straw-like material of which house-maids' carpet-brooms are made, (particular stems of *Arundo Donax*.) Light the material at a candle, hold the stem downward, and await the result. After the first blazing off, a ball of molten lava will form, from which the curious contortions will soon follow.

Spalding's Jatamansi

Cannot be excelled as a hair dressing. tf

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Pork Packers Taxed as Manufacturers.

Assessments to be Made as Usual, but Collections to be Suspended Temporarily—Total War and Navy Expenses for the Fiscal Year—Tobacco Exporters' Debenture Bonds.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 4, 1869.

Tobacco Exporters' Debenture Bonds.

The many exporters of tobacco at Baltimore, New York and elsewhere, whose debenture bonds have for months lain uncalled for, owing to informalities over which they could exercise no control, upon some of which bonds legal proceedings have been commenced in the United States Courts, have called the attention of Mr. Delano to the matter. He has decided to grant them the necessary relief. His action will be made known to all concerned in a few days. A large number of this class of bonds will be affected by the decision.

War and Navy Expenses for Fiscal Year.

The expenses of the War and Navy Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, have just been ascertained. These include many claims arising out of the rebellion. The total for War and Navy, Indians and Pensions, was $807,681,225 62. Of this the disbursing officers of the War Department expended $18,-468,767 18; quartermasters, commissioners, pension agents, engineers and freedmen, $551,601,-562 82; in disbursing office $51,633,495 62.

Pork Packers' Tax as Manufacturers.

The following is Mr. Delano's reply to the request of the pork packers, provision dealers and delegates of the Chambers of Commerce:

WASHINGTON, November 4, 1869.

Gentlemen: I have received your communication of this date, asking me to reconsider my decision of the 8th day of June last, contained in a letter to Assessor Conneli, of the Fourth Iowa District, that persons engaged in the business of packing pork and rendering and packing lard for sale, should be required to pay a special tax as manufacturers, and to return their sales in excess of $1,250 quarterly and pay the tax of two dollars per thousand on such excess. I have to say in response that I have very fully considered the matter and am satisfied that the decision referred to is correct. The taxes in accordance therewith will continue to be assessed, but in view of the statements made by you in behalf of the Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce, provision dealers in New York, Provision Exchange of Boston, and pork packers of Louisville, whom you represent, I have concluded to direct Collectors to suspend the collection of the tax until the first day of January next, which will afford the desired opportunity of applying to Congress for its legislative action on the subject. This is not to be understood as referring to cases other than those expressly described in the decision, as will, probably, that so far back as 1835 oil was "struck" in Burmah; in fact, kerosene has most likely been known to and used by the native Burmese for generations. The only wells at present being worked are owned by the King of Burmah and are situated in his own dominions, a little beyond Thayetmyo, on the British frontier. The method of working them is somewhat primitive. The pits are about four feet square in area and about 200 feet deep. The oil is not found in anything like the quantities which exists in Pennsylvania; in fact, when it stands four or five feet deep at the bottom the pit is thought to be a very productive and valuable one. The oil is then pumped up, but is raised in from pot attached to a rope and pully. When first obtained a good deal of water is mingled with it, and the fluid is allowed to stand for some time, until the oil has floated to the top. The oil is then drawn off in earthen jars, which are carefully closed up and sent down river to Rangoon in small native boats. As it appears here, in the form of an article of commerce, the oil is a thick and dirty-of a slightly greenish color, and in smell as offensive as crude petroleum is generally. Such it is, however, for the natives, both here and in Madras, use it in its unrefined state as a burning fluid. A speculator once tried to make gas from it for Rangoon, but from his inadequate capital was unable to carry out the undertaking. One very curious fact about these wells is that they are of a very high temperature, Geologists say that petroleum will be found all along the valley of the Irrawaddy, but there is every prospect of the Burmese wells becoming accelerated as those of Venango county whenever rock oil rises in the market to a price that will be remunerative. Of course so long as the American wells are able to supply three dollars a gallon Europe and Australia Burmese wells will not enter the field, owing to the distance from those markets. It is curious, though, to realize that British capitalists, by a moderate exertion of energy and perseverance, might have a respectable thirty years ago the enormous profits when attended the first production of kerosene.

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NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 4, 1869.

ARRIVAL—Yeglow Fever.

Arrived, steamer Euterpe, from Havana. The first mate died November 1st of yellow fever. The second mate, a waiter, a seaman and one passenger are now down with the fever. The steamer was detained at quarantine.

A GANG OF COUNTERFEITERS BROKEN UP.

Col. Whiteley, of the Secret Service Division, and assistants have for over a month been engaged in ferreting out one of the most notorious gangs of counterfeiters in the country, and have just brought their labors to a successful close. It was first ascertained that a dangerous sixty pound tobacco stamp was being offered for engraving to manufacturers in about one-fifth the Government price, three dollars for a stamp sold by the Government at internet and twenty. The inducements were so great that many firms unreinformed bearing unblemished reputations in this city, Virginia, North Carolina and other States, embarked in the enterprise, and purchased large lots from the New York counterfeiters. The first capture was made October 15, in the person of Volney Wright, who, it is alleged, had endeavored to sell an impression of the plate for the sixty pound stamp to a named Copeland and Walker. He was quietly held to bail in $8,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury. The bed piece, roll and transfer of this set of plates were secured by the detectives. The next arrest was one Hart Pierce, an accomplished engraver of No. 59 Nassau street, on October 30. At his house he seized all the dies and machinery used in counterfeiting, among which was a press for transferring costing one thousand dollars. Col. Robert Clark, who during the war commanded the fourteenth New York volunteers, was next secured, and his rooms at No. 317 East Seventeenth street searched. In addition to every bureau drawer, stand drawers, boxes, trunks and valises evidences of guilt were found. One valise contained the plate of the sixty pound stamp, dies for marking one pound stamps, hundreds of sheets containing two ten pound stamps, together with about $15,000 worth of genuine stamps. The property was all seized. It was next ascertained that the mill where the stamps were ground out was situated about fifteen miles from this city, at Prince's Bay, Staten Island. Seven men were sent to the spot and after a tramp of half a mile through the woods discovered the building, in which they found one John Ripon, steel and copper plate printer, a native of England, thirty-eight years of age; his partner, Wm. S. Hopkins, a native of Maine, forty years of age, a retired sea captain, Gideon Spencer, his children and a colored girl were on the premises. In one room was found a large amount of paper and ink used by the government in the manufacture of revenue stamps; a large supply of inks, oils and jugs filled with gin, the latter used for address-writing purposes, also a die for making three cent silver pieces, steel dies for stamping coin, containing all the letters of the alphabet, dies for all arithmetical figures, but no plates or printed work. In another room was a perforating press for punching the holes between the stamps on the printed sheets, in the garden, about eighteen inches below the surface, was found, on information given by Ripon, a box which contained the plate on which had been engraved the one cent revenue stamp 216 times; the bed piece and transferring die, a large number of stamps, thousands of printed sheets and a large quantity of articles. The prisoners and the materials were brought to this city, and the former taken to the United States Marshal's office, where they were held in custody. It was now ascertained that an engraver named Reuben Carpenter, having an office at No. 11 Bloomfield street, Boston, had been employed to engrave United States 5-20 bonds. Officers were sent to Boston, with the result that Carpenter and others there arrested Carpenter in the act of engraving a pass on the Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. He surrendered to the officers. A $1,000 5-20 bond which he had been employed to engrave by a man in this city, who was in the last stages of consumption. It is alleged numerous other prominent persons of this city are under suspicion and surveillance, and it is believed several hundred thousand dollars of these bogus stamps have been put in circulation.

REPORT OF DR. SCHAAF.

A large meeting was held to-day to hear the report of Rev. Dr. Schaaf upon his late mission to Europe, connected with the convention of the Evangelical Alliance to be held in New York next autumn. Dr. Schaaf reports quite a large delegation who have engaged to be present from England, including clergymen of the Church of England, Dissenters and laymen, while the Archbishops of York, Canterbury and Dublin, and other leading prelates expressed hearty co-operation with the movement. Rev. Dr. Thompson, speaking of Hyacinthe, said that while not desiring to reveal private conversation, he would say the Pere had brought letters to him from two French Protestant clergymen, speaking of him as in close spiritual communion with them, and as taking the noble position of Luther. Rev. L. W. Bacon read a letter from Hyacinthe, alluding to his desire for freedom of opinion, &c.

THE JUMEL WILL CASE.

The case of Bowen against Chase, involving the right to the vast property of the late Madame Jumel, came up this morning in the Supreme Court circuit, before Judge Barnard. The plaintiffs failing to put in an appearance, the Judge dismissed the complaint.

INVESTIGATION OF THE GOLD MUDDLE.

The Grand Jury is still investigating the gold muddle, and propose carrying on the investigation till some conclusion is reached.

AN OLD QUESTION REVIVED.

A case involving the old harbor and commercial question between New York and New Jersey, as to low water mark and the right to build piers in the Hudson rivers is now before the general term of the Supreme Court.

ROBBERS FOILED.

An unsuccessful attempt was made last night to rob the safe of the Long Island Railroad Company at Hunter's Point. The watchman was engaged in the office, but succeeded in freeing himself. Meanwhile the robbers decamped.

TROTTING AT FASHION COURSE.

In the trot at Fashion course to-day, Dooley's Topsey beat Murphy's Louis, three straight heats in 2:35, 2:37½, and 2:36. The first yesterday was won by W. H. Taylor, and not by Mercer, as stated. The first heat was won by Dresden, and the three subsequent heats by Taylor.

GOLD SHIPMENTS.

The steamer Rhein, which sailed to-day, took $180,000 in gold to Europe. The steamer Etna, from Liverpool has arrived.

MARYLAND.

Celebration of the Anniversary of Emancipation.

BALTIMORE, November 4.—The colored citizens of Baltimore and Maryland celebrated the anniversary of emancipation with great enthusiasm. The procession was several miles long, and composed of a number of benevolent societies in full regalia, with bands in carriages, trade associations on platform wagons and on foot, and the usual representations with banners, flags and appropriate devices, all preceded by full bands of music. Many persons were present from the District of Columbia, and quite a number from distant States. Along the line of procession the sidewalks were crowded with spectators. Perfect order prevailed. Bishop Wayman delivered an address this afternoon, and the celebration closed to-night with a grand ball at Douglass Institute.

MASSACHUSETTS.

SPRINGFIELD, November 4.—Returns from two hundred and eighty-five towns show the following results: Claflin, Republican, 70,122; Adams, Democrat, 48,792; Chamberlain, Labor Reform, 12,986. Plurality for Claflin, 21,330; majority for Claflin and Adams, 1,540. The returns call to Claflin Republicans, nine Democrats and one Labor Reform. House—Returns of thirty-three Republicans, fifty-nine Democrats and twenty-one Labor Reform. Seven Representative districts remain to be heard from.

NEW YORK

ALBANY, November 4.—The House of Assembly, as figured here, stands: Democrats 71; Republicans 57.

Fire at Crestline, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE, O., November 4, 1869.

The residence of John F. Ashley, of this place, was damaged by fire to-day. The household furniture was saved with trifling loss. The loss on the house is about $800, no insurance. There was a high wind prevailing, but the efforts of the firemen and citizens saved the fire from spreading to other buildings.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The steamship Cambria from Glasgow has arrived at New York.

The schooner W. H. Clears, from Nassau, arrived in Key West, Florida, on Tuesday morning with one hundred and twenty men, who were taken from the Cuban steamer Lillian, which was captured by the Spanish authorities at Nassau, while at anchor in the harbor. The vessel is said to be badly injured and condemned as unseaworthy. The number of the Lillian's crew are at present in Nassau.

At two o'clock yesterday morning Peter Feeden was horribly scalded at a steam saw mill in Poughkeepsie, while lying under an arch. The engineer not knowing he was there, opened a blow-off cock. The flesh was literally stripped from him. He died at six o'clock.

Wednesday evening the St. John Baptist Society met in Masonic Hall, New York, and appointed a committee to wait upon the Pope and withdrawn from the Fiftieth General Convention of the French Canadians in the United States, which assembled in Detroit, October 13th.

Three hundred mechanics and laborers were discharged from the Boston Navy Yard on Wednesday. Nearly every department is being reduced.

John C. Halley, Deputy Internal Revenue Collector at Oakland, Cala., is supposed to have absconded by the last Panama steamer. He is a defaulter to the Government to the amount of $1,000.

The emigrant travel over the Pacific railroad is rapidly increasing.

A number of Jewish Rabbis, from the principal cities of the Union, are in conference in Philadelphia, on the subject of reform in the Jewish Church. They adopted resolutions abolishing the use of the Hebrew as a prayer tongue as unintelligible to the masses, discarding the doctrine of bodily resurrection, the return to Palestine, the separation of women from all other nations, and declaring the Jewish priesthood and ceremonial system relative to have been merely preparatory steps to Israel's national priesthood, and, therefore, they do not believe in the restoration of the Jews only in their educational capacity and not to be practical.

The effort to counteract the influence of the Capital movers in the West, is beginning to assume form in Washington. A paper has been prepared to publish, but it is charged with the request that he will take some cognizance of the matter in his forthcoming annual message; discountenancing the attempt at removal and to use his executive influence in stopping an agitation of the kind.

Col. Clarke, formerly of the Thirteenth Brooklyn Regiment, was before Commissioner Osborn, New York, on Wednesday, charged with engraving plates for the purpose of issuing counterfeit currency. He was held in $25,000 bail.

A case came before Judge Fithian, New York, on Wednesday, in which Patrick O'Toole, a lad of eighteen, sued the managers of the House of Refuge for certain injuries and damage, on account of bad treatment in keeping him in a dungeon for several months in consequence of which he got the itch and became much debilitated.

Some time ago Commissioner Delano decided that under the internal revenue law as it now stands, pork packers were liable to be taxed as manufacturers. The pork packers think this decision unjust, and a delegation of merchants from the Chamber of Commerce of New York, Boston, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, have sent a delegation to Washington to protest against it. These gentlemen called upon the Commissioner, but that official gave it as his opinion that the fault was not with him, but with Congress, and if there was any grievance Congress was the place to go for redress. The pork packers contend that they produce one of the necessaries of life, and that it is more right to be taxed as manufacturers than millers who grind wheat and make flour. The difference is, however, that the latter expressly excepts flour, while pork is not mentioned. An effort will be made to get the Commissioner to call the attention of Congress to this matter in full session. Mr. Longstreet, of Lincoln, of Cincinnati, who is one of the delegates, says it was not the intention of Congress to tax pork packers as manufacturers when the internal revenue bill was passed.

The city of Nashua, N. H., recently purchased a steam fire engine, and the location of the steamer caused some feeling among the different sections of the city. Yesterday morning the steamer's house was on fire; the engine, two hose carriages, with hose and hook and ladder truck, were totally destroyed. A cottage house and barn adjoining were seriously damaged. Loss to the city $10,000; insurance $1,000.

A letter from Southern Kentucky says: Last Saturday night a band of fifty mounted regulators, after stealing horses, went to the residence of M. J. Maddox, near Prestonville, and demanded that he and the negroes who work on his farm should surrender, Mr. Maddox saying that with his two sons he would defend himself. The armed regulators commenced firing upon the house, and a long fight the band was dispersed, though they swore that they would return. In the fight the rascals were compelled to leave two of their stolen horses.

The dwelling of Nathan Dowry, in Harwick, Massachusetts, was destroyed by fire Wednesday evening, and his only children, two little girls, aged four and seven years, perished. The parents were visiting a neighbor.

At Millerstown, Ky., a man named Buckworth stabbed and killed one Meadeth in self-defense.

According to enumeration of unmarried youth between the ages of five and twenty-one, there are in Hamilton county, Ohio, 129,-993 whites and colored; of these 105,825 are in Cincinnati.

On Tuesday last an old man named J. W. Lester, keeper of a wood yard opposite Island No. 18, half way between Cairo and Memphis, while on his return from supplying the steamer Lady Gay with wood, was boarded by a skiff containing two men, named Moore and Burns, who robbed Lester of $110, the proceeds of the wood. As the robbers were pushing off he shot Moore through the heart and Burns through the hide. Burns was taken ashore in a dying condition, and confessed that he belonged to a gang of pirates and thieves, who not only practiced systematic piracy on the river, but robbery on land, and that they had murdered and thrown overboard from boats of different kinds four men.

Personal.

Dr. Reid, late of the firm of Drs. Lighthill & Reid, will open an office at No. 137 Grant street, Pittsburgh, from November 6th until the 13th inclusive. He will be pleased to meet any of his former patients and all others who may need his services in the curing of old chronic complaints of the eye, ear, throat and lungs, catarrh and deafness. He also removes cancers by a new process, without the use of instruments. Remember the time and place, and call and see him. Consultation free.

THE STONEWALL DISASTER.

A COLOSSAL INQUEST.

Dragging for the Bodies—Recovery of Sixty—How They Looked—How the Thieves and Wreckers Jollified.

One of the party who left St. Louis for the scene of the Stonewall disaster, to aid in recovering the bodies, writes a graphic description of the work to the St. Louis *Democrat*. He says:

At a few moments before nine (Sunday morning) the work of dragging commenced. Two yawls pushed out from the shore, Captains Weaver, Temple, Tompkins, Connolly and Shaw, Messrs. Alexander, Gowdy and Murray manning them, and returning, brought each time, one, two, and sometimes three bodies. Young Lewis Murray drew in the first body, and within three minutes Captain Doc. G. Taylor drew in the second, and then on until one o'clock bodies came in thick and fast, when so many were gathering along the bank that it was not deemed advisable to drag for more until those found had thrusts held upon them, were identified and delivered to friends, or buried. Along the shore the bodies lay, all equal in death. The pretty Italian girl, with eyes of jetty blackness and hair that drooped to her waist, arms that a Titan would have gloated over—and time foot that would have won the world over, side by side on the muddy bank, by a huge roustabout with his knife in his belt and two bar tickets and a dollar and a half in his pocket. Next a stout Irish lad—a broth of a boy, sadly played now, his right cheek terribly scarred, his left cheek fearfully burned, and his features distorted as though his death agonies were painful to the quick. A mottled-face German, the expression of all the countenances—happy even in grim death. With the exception of those who bore evidences of having suffered from the flames, all seemed to have died as quietly as though they had fallen to pleasant dreams.

DRAGGING THE RIVER.

A grim duty—a sad task yet an errand of mercy and a labor of love, on the Belle of Memphis, Sunday morning, when within ten miles of the wreck, the pronged instruments were brought forth—barbed hooks with sharp wrought iron prongs six inches in length, keen and curled. They were fastened to cords thirty-six feet long, and thus the dragging machines were perfect. Arriving too late Saturday for work, it was not until this morning at half-past eight o'clock that work really commenced and anything began to be done. Embarking in skiffs from Harris's or Neely's landing, the committee and party proceeded to the scene of the disaster, reaching it at nine o'clock Sunday morning. There were two skiffs at work from the Belle of Memphis, and one borrowed for the occasion, and, in thirty minutes, twenty bodies were obtained, only two of which escaped the hooks, and Tom Lee, the chambermaid, whom Captain Shaw knew, and a roustabout named Murray, both Irish boys brought down, Captain Weaver knew. Later in the day Mr. Alexander, of Arkansas, secured a pocket-book containing $42 in silver on his person, and an envelope in his pocket backed to "James A. Adams, 1,584 Fifth street, St. Louis, Mo.," and postmarked September 15, Texas.

THE BODIES ALL FOUND IN AN AREA OF FIFTY FEET.

Writing on Monday, he says: All day long the committee have worked, long, thoroughly and patiently with drag irons, and not a body has been found. The theory is that those over which now lies very near the spot where the burning transpired, on the Tea Table ledge, the river has been thoroughly dragged. The bodies thus far found are within a space of fifty feet square, and fifteen of them taken all together in one spot. The boat, as soon as she landed, formed an eddy, and those who jumped off the stern were drawn into the vortex of the ledge. Almost per deck passengers and roustabouts, and were recovered on Sunday. Those who leaped from the starboard guards, if such there were, must have struck the ledge, as Mr. Phelps (who was the only one who had a life-preserver on, and who managed to secure a life-preserver) did, been chilled to death before they could reach the ledge, or missing the shore, or been carried by the current into the deep water below the bar, which the committee were informed by Captain Shaw to be drowned. Possibly some of these may still be in this deep water, but the committee believe that they were carried below, and have floated or drawn on to the sandbar at the foot of the bend where bodies the sand may have covered, for on Monday the water was six feet deep on the bar, and to-day it was but four feet six inches deep. This would seem to corroborate the view that those who are drowned returning to shore, buried in the bar, were it not for the fact that in dragging on Sunday was so thorough and complete.

First the committee, manning the boats in pairs, were Captain Tom Todd and Lewis Murray, pilot the drag in a bee line from the bank in the direction of the wreck, along side the wreck, parallel with the shore, and then still along side the wreck, but now across, through, and round about. Thus the work was more thoroughly and scientifically done, and of the sixty bodies found, all but five were found below this range thus marked out.

Many will wonder, and especially river men, how so many bodies could have been found in what was only two hundred yards distant. There are several reasons why the difficulties were deemed great. The current was swift. The wind strong, blowing from the shore. The eddy formed by the boat in the bend of the river. So that none but stout swimmers or men with life-preservers could have any hope of ever reaching the shore. Those who were picked from the water were nearly killed to death and all fell exhausted upon reaching the boats picked them up, or the bank where the hospitable fires were blazing for them. The shock was intense, the smoke dense, the panic perfectly unconquerable. The wailing and shrieks of the unfortunate victims became loud and frozen, and seriously impeded their swimming, and then in fact, sadly played how this night crew terribly scarred, his left cheek fearfully burned, and his features distorted as though his death agonies were painful to the quick. A mottled-face German, the expression of all the countenances—happy even in grim death. With the exception of those who bore evidences of having suffered from the flames, all seemed to have died as quietly as though they had fallen to pleasant dreams.

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Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1869.

From the list of States carried by the Republicans on Tuesday, we omitted Minnesota, which is true to the flag to the tune of about 5,000. No break has been made in the line of States which voted for GRANT.

It is reported that the Eastern part of the State will claim the State Treasurer. The argument made use of is, that the West, besides having the Treasurer and Speaker of the Senate last year, has also the Governor, United States Senator, three Judges, Adjutant General, and Surveyor General, besides a full share of minor offices. The names of several persons in that part of the State are reported in connection with the office of Treasurer, but as yet no open announcement has been made.

The report from Washington that Secretary BOUTWELL and Commissioner DELANO are favorable to letting the revenue laws remain for the present unchanged, and would so recommend in their forthcoming reports, is probably unfounded. There are good reasons for so supposing. Those laws require amendments in some important respects. It is barely possible that the administration may not consider it to favor radical changes touching taxation until another year of honest and frugal management shall have clearly demonstrated wherein those changes should be. This, we conclude, is about the state of the case.

The two parties will be pretty evenly balanced in the New York Legislature. The Democrats made a special effort to bring the Senate into harmony with Governor HOFFMAN, and through most outrageous frauds in the city have probably succeeded. In the Assembly the Republicans will probably have a small majority, though there is some doubt as to this. In this respect the Republicans find themselves not as well off as last year, when they had a majority in both Houses. The result has some singular features. Notwithstanding the barefaced frauds in the city by "repeaters," the Democratic majority there is cut down from last fall nearly 25,000, which is about made up by Republican losses scattered pretty evenly over the State.

It was a graceful thing said by General WALBRIDGE, in his little speech to the President, informing him of the doings of the Louisville Convention, that before the close of General GRANT's "second term the public debt would be more than half paid." But General WALBRIDGE simply gave utterance to the product of the association of ideas in the popular mind. It sometimes happens that a remark is striking, not so much for its originality, as that it embodies the universal thought hitherto unexpressed in form. General GRANT's reply was like himself—he was disposed to count the days when he would be released, the same as he did at the time of his cadetship at West Point. He had not sought the position as everybody knew, but would do his duty. Should one study to express that which the people prize most and which mak s General GRANT strong with them, he would find it difficult to do it more forcibly—"he had not sought the position, but would do his duty." Since WASHINGTON has there been a President who could say this with anything like equal truth?

CHICAGO made a glorious commencement last Tuesday in the work of political reform and financial retrenchment. Nobly supported by the press of the city, and running against the old political hacks, was successful in the city of Chicago by 5,000 majority, and in Cook county by 7,000, carrying, it is stated, every ward and precinct. This result is only valuable to the people if the successful party make good their promises; but it also shows another fact, and that is the power of the press, of any American city, united in a common purpose, to check the misdeeds of the politicians. The Chicago *Tribune*, in commenting on the result, says:

> It is not a Republican nor a Democratic victory, but a victory for the people. It is the victory of honesty over chicanery; of economy over reckless waste; of accountability over irresponsibility; of the public interests of retrenchment over extortionate salaries and ex-penditures, and of the taxpayers over their consumers. Eight years ago, under similar circumstances, the people of this city and county had to take the control of their government out of the hands of professional politicians, and to-day Chicago sends greeting to the country that she has again rescued herself from the dominion of a ring. Once more public properety, the growth, and the credit of Chicago have been confirmed and assured by the independence and loyalty of her citizens.

It is noted as a singular fact that the citizens' ticket received the votes of a majority of the Republicans and Democrats of Chicago.

THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE ERIE CANAL.

We referred briefly a few days since to the importance of enlarging this canal, from Beaver to Lake Erie. We suppose our readers are generally aware that the construction of this canal was undertaken by the State over thirty years ago. The whole amount expended by the Commonwealth upon it and the damages allowed were nearly $4,000,000. The work was still unfinished when the financial embarrassments of 1841, '42 and '43 caused the Commonwealth to abandon nearly all its branch canals. This work remained in that condition until two or three years after, when the Erie Canal Company was organized to complete the same. The Commonwealth transferred its unfinished work to the Company. The Company never put much money into it, but endavored to complete and run the same on bonds. These bonds were allowed to sadly depreciate in the money market, and it is difficult to say what amount of capital this Company really does represent. Some persons allege that its entire charter has been forfeited. We do not pretent to be fully posted in its history and prospects. We suppose, however, that the entire investment would be put into the stock of a new Company at low figures. Unless the canal is very much enlarged the entire improvement must be set down as a failure. Now boats carrying some thirty or forty tons can alone be used. The advantages in economy of canal transportation will not enable it to compete with a railroad that runs along its banks. If, however, its capacity was increased to carrying boats of three hundred to five hundred tons burden, and thus connect the Ohio river and Lake Erie—two great national thoroughfares—the case would be entirely different. In that event the cost of transportation could be reduced to one-fourth the charges by railroad, and heavy articles of small value would take the cheapest avenue.

The elements entering into these calculations have been elaborately examined in New York in the contest between the canal and the railroads. One enlargement of her great canal has been completed, and another still greater is proposed. The two great natural channels of commerce are the northern lakes and the Ohio river. No other point furnishes so cheap and easy a connection as this one in Western Pennsylvania. To Pittsburgh manufacturers cheap transportation is a question of life and death. To Philadelphia and the Pennsylvania Railroad cheap transportation is equally vital. They recognize this in undertaking the new enterprise of a cheap freight line of railroads. The great staple products of Pennsylvania can atone be developed by cheap transportation. The entire State is, therefore, interested in the completion of this work.

We might even put it on high national grounds. In case of war these internal lines of traffic should be all opened. In case of a possible war with England, this would be the shortest and cheapest access to Canada, her weak point. The amount saved in one campaign would build the work half a dozen times over.

Of its entire practicability there can be no doubt. There is only one question involved. Is the supply of water near the summit sufficient for the enlarged canal? W. MILNOR ROBERTS, an engineer in whom we all have confidence, examined this matter two years since. His report has been published and is accessible to all. He says the supply is amply sufficient. He also estimates the cost of enlarging the canal at a little over three millions, and furnishes us the figures to show that the business would pay. We think the improvement of the Ohio river to this city should also be a part of the scheme. The details of that we must reserve for a future article. In the meantime we hope our readers will reflect upon the subject, and that arrangements will be made to insure the necessary legislation this winter, and also to secure the co-operation of all the interests involved. This enlargement ought to proceed *pari passu* with the opening of the cheap freight railroad through our own State, and if possible to anticipate the enlargement of the New York Canal from Albany to Buffalo.

CONSOLIDATION AND MONOPOLY.

The history of railroad operations in the United States during the past few years conveys an important lesson. The gradual absorption of line after line by a single corporation, is calculated to excite alarm. Hitherto the course pursued by leading companies in purchasing or gaining ascendency over connecting lines, has been regarded as a means for cheapening freight. Producer and consumer alike argued that the result could not fail to be productive of mutual benefit. This theory was carefully fostered by those directly interested in the management of the corporations, which took up link after link in their ambition to extend from seaboard to seaboard. It is unnecessary to specify particular cases; they will occur to every one familiar with the great avenues of trade. What we desire to call attention to is the spectacle afforded in the very general increase of rates throughout the country, certain brief periods excepted, during the past two years; more especially on routes where it was confidently predicted that rates would be lessened, and where the facilities would be largely increased. Such were the hopes held out by the corporations, and upon the strength of these representations legislative aid was secured, and schemes set forth so plausibly by interested individuals accepted by the public as the best that could be devised for its welfare. The western producer and the eastern consumer were led to believe that the consolidation of certain roads would result in accommodation and cheapness, not enjoyed heretofore. This rose-colored theory promulgated so assiduously by the corporations served the purpose intended. The result demonstrates that the substantial benefits, in every instance, have been reaped by the mammoth corporations themselves. Rates, instead of decreasing, have advanced, and the tendency is still strongly upward. When the disappointed public, the producers and consumers, who were to have realized some benefits, look, at least, from the active Spirit of Consolidation, inquire as to the cause of the appreciation of rates, the answer has been such as to convey the idea that the magnitude of the operations entered upon by the corporations demanded it.

Those who are disposed to look beneath the surface, we apprehend, will not accept this vague explanation of the remarkable result, which seems to wait upon and attend the success of consolidation and monopoly. The merchants of Milwaukee, for instance, may be pardoned for puzzling their brain over the single fact that it cost them $3,650,000 to get $20,000,000 of grain into the market! We might enumerate many instances of a similar character without touching upon the grievances of the Western producers. In every instance where great corporations have swallowed up the lesser, simply to prolong their line of operations, the community, instead of being benefited, have been the losers.

The most extraordinary feature attending these transactions is the "watering" of the railroad stock. The moment consolidation is effected, preparations are made to "water" the stock. It is a startling fact, one well worthy the attention of reflecting people, that the increase from this cause alone, in the stocks of fifteen companies we can mention, amounts to nearly $100,000,000. This increase, be it remembered, dates from the 1st of July, 1867. We enumerate as follows:

Baltimore and Ohio	$2,000,000	Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	2,307,000
Chicago and Alton	1,250,000	Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	4,900,000
Chicago and N. Western	4,758,000	Michigan Central	2,191,000
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	567,000	Michigan Southern	1,323,000
Illinois Central	1,801,000	Michigan South-	2,525,000
Hudson River	3,901,000	New York Central	5,091,000
Harlem and Chatham	1,954,000		
Milwaukee and St. Paul	4,183,000	Total	$97,150,000
New Jersey Central	$2,000,000		

This aggregate increase, averaging 41 per cent., explains the system adopted by the corporations interested. It will be seen that the spirit animating the parties interested in consolidation should in fact be termed speculation, and that of a character fraught with danger to the public interests. Having "watered" the stock in this manner, it is necessary to increase the rates in order to compensate the new interests thus created. A vigorous system of economy, retrenchment and high rates must follow, the most trivial of local interests assuming an importance hitherto unrecognized in the general revision of rates.

Such, in brief, is the result of Railway Consolidation and Monopoly. The impositions practiced by the gigantic railway corporations throughout the country have at last become so burdensome to the public as to provoke a very general feeling of distrust and demand for relief. Producers and consumers ask each other where the evil is going to stop. The carrying business of the country has gradually been centering into a few hands, the public interests have been set aside, and all simply to gratify the ambition of those who aim to control our internal commerce. That the public will continue to submit to the encroachments of the corporations we do not believe. The time will arrive when the farmers of the West and the merchants of the seaboard, the producers and consumers—will unite in demanding the interposition of Congress to check the growing abuses arising from the evil of Consolidation and Monopoly. Already the attention of some of our best statesmen and practical men has been turned to the subject, and it seems to be conceded that it will be no less the duty than the right of Congress under the article in the Constitution concerning the regulation of internal commerce by legislative enactment, to afford the relief the cry for which is beginning to be heard in many quarters. If the monopolists do not perceive the growing tendency in this respect, they certainly will not evince their accustomed alertness. In this question inheres the coming idea, nor will it be a long time before it will be seen and put in execution.

A STEEL capped rail, invented by Mr. J. B. Booth, of Rochester, is a sure precaution, if is claimed, in railroad circles, against the frequency of accidents caused by broken rails. This steel capped rail which has no weight or concession to waste, it is ever likely to be subjected, will break in point of durability equals the so'id steel rail which it exceeds in economy and safety. The steel rails subjected to abrupt changes of temperature, are liable to fracture; the steel capped ones appear to defy climate and concussion. Some of them, experimentally laid upon the Central Railroad, have been traversed by seventy-five thousand engines and three-quarters of a million cars, and their appearance is the same as when they were first laid. This is a complete demonstration of their strength and durability, as the iron rails beside them have been in the interval several times renewed.

The road to Rome has been opened by "a very large body" of Anglican clergymen in different parts of England, who have prepared a petition to be sent to the Council of the Vatican, the prayer of which is—

> "That should the decision of the Council be unfavorable (as the petitioners believe it not improbable it will be) to the validity of Anglican orders, the petitioners and others of their body who have entered the ministry of the English Church through religious motives should be received into the Catholic Church, ordained as priests, employed as such, and allowed, if married, to continue so until the death of their present wives—those married not to be employed as confessors."

This is an extraordinary story, but it is reported on good authority as being entirely true; and it is added "that many of the English Catholic bishops are favorable to the petition, and will urge its adoption by the Holy Father and the Council," and that "the signatures affixed to the petition are already numerous, and are increasing every day."

WIFE BEATING is a noble English virtue, somewhat allied to that of developing the manly art of self-defense. The London *Star* recently took up the question seriously, and advised that the flogging of wife-beaters would be the most effective agent in the world to put a stop to the outrages of this kind; but it indicated a very extraordinary objection to this in saying that it is "urged there is plenty of wife-beating among the well-to-do classes, *especially among the benefieed clergy;*" but still the *Star* thinks the benefited clergyman guilty of wife-beating should be publicly flogged as well as the costermonger.

MARSHAL SERRANO, in the matter of making the Duke of Genoa King, is treated as if he were a mere nobody instead of *pro tempore* ruler of Spain. General Prim, in short, acted, and acts, as if he were Viceroy over the Regent, and, having the army at his back, is the real master of the situation. If the Duke of Genoa, a school boy as yet, should become King of Spain, the government of that Kingdom will have to be administered by a Council of Regency, and the odds are one thousand to one that General Prim will be at its head.

THE bill providing for a Constitutional Convention in Tennessee, having passed both Houses of the Legislature, the friends of Andy Johnson assembled in Greenville on Saturday last and nominated him for the Convention. He was the chief mover in putting the bill through, and intends to figure largely in remodeling the affairs of Tennessee by virtue of this Convention. Greene county having given three hundred majority for Senter in August last, there is little doubt of Johnson's election.

GOLD RESUMPTION.

Legal Tenders—The Forthcoming Decision—What Is Ahead?

[From the New York Commercial (Money Article) of Tuesday Evening.]

The impression gains ground every day, in Wall street, that at a comparatively early day, the Supreme Court will declare the legal tender act unconstitutional. We find in difficult to judge how far the expectation is based upon adequate authority; and discover little countenance it beyond a well authenticated statement that a gentleman very closely connected with Mr. Chase, in the original framing of the act, has declared his belief that such a decision will ultimately be rendered. As, however, the impression has so far taken hold of the mind of Wall street as to have become a really serious element in calculations extending into the future, it seems desirable to inquire into some of the bearings of such a decision.

We take it for granted that, in view of the important relation of such a decision to the public finances, the Court, before announcing its conclusions, would acquaint the Government with its purpose, so as to afford due opportunity for the Secretary of the Treasury making suitable recommendations to Congress. And under such an exigency it seems inevitable that Congress should authorize the experiment of resuming specie payments; for otherwise, Congress would give the treasury and the country to the use of a currency not only depreciated, but also, according to the highest tribunal of the land, unauthorized. Whatever misgivings, therefore, might be entertained, by some, as to the success of the experiment, the trial would seem to be unavoidable.

What would be the prospect of success, in the event of the Government declaring its readiness to make payments in specie or its equivalent upon all obligations, greenbacks included? Much would depend upon the action of the banks, and especially those of New York. They would then be required to conduct their business upon a specie basis, all their debts being payable in coin or its representatives, and all liquidations due to them being payable in the same form. The banks would be holding say $20,000,000 of United States notes, which they could present at the Sub-Treasury for instant payment. Were they to take that course, the general public would follow their example, and greenbacks would come rushing in from all quarters for redemption, causing a general alarm, and possibly going on to the extent of draining the Treasury of gold. The banks, by this means, might succeed in securing a large amount of gold at the basis of their operations; but it would be at the risk of compelling the Government to suspend upon its demand obligations, and thereby rendering greenbacks unavailable as currency. But, on the other hand, the Government would have it in its power to take back and hoard the gold thus taken out of its vaults, through the medium of its customs receipts—a fact that would make the banks as much dependent upon the consideration of the Government as the Government would be dependent upon the forbearance and co-operation of the banks.

Would the banks be disposed to take a course so inimical to the return to a sound monetary basis, to the good credit of the Government and to the safety of their own basis of operations? We think not. On the contrary, we believe the strongest probability that alike upon grounds of patriotism and the soundest financial policy, the banks would unanimously resolve, upon the Government resuming gold payments, to send in no greenbacks for redemption; but rather to hoard them, first as representing so much gold in the Treasury at their instant command, and next as far more convenient for handling than coin, intending, perhaps, subsequently to increase somewhat their gold reserve. In the event of the banks taking this course, the general public would take confidence, and the demand upon the Treasury for the redemption of greenbacks would be confined to a few small holders more timorous than sagacious, who, finding that their gold was worth no more than their backs, and much less convenient, would soon become ashamed of having done the little within their power to drive the Government into perpetual suspension.

We anticipate, then, that in the event of the Government resuming specie payments, as the result of such a decision of the Supreme Court as rumor predicts, the banks would continue to bank upon United States notes, taking them into the Treasury for redemption when they speedily needed gold, and holding them when they did not; that they would accept them in payments and tender them in payments, accommodating captious objectors to such a tender with gold. Under such a course of affairs resumption need be attended with no banking derangement.

In some quarters there is a loud outcry against the injury that would result to the "debtor class." Who, it is said, would have to pay in gold, or its equivalent, debts contracted in a depreciated currency? Precisely the unjustice in this; the inevitable counterpart of that incurred upon suspension; and one which cannot be avoided. But, it must be remembered that as a rule banks, bankers, merchants, traders, and indeed their whole obligations owing to them to about the same extent as they are owing to others; so that their receipts in a gold currency would provide for their payments in a gold currency. That there could be no such provision for the exceptional few who owe more than they have due to them is to be inferred from the fact that, when the Government suspended payments in specie, and the debtor class had to receive a depreciated currency in settlement of contracts made on the gold basis, there were no failures, and no bankruptcy of any magnitude induced, it was a rule, through all the wide fluctuations in the value of the currency during the war, that there was no visible resulting injury to either one class or another. For these, among many reasons which might be assigned, we are not disposed to regard a decision adverse to the constitutionality of the Legal Tender act as likely to involve any general financial calamity, or any serious injury to business interests; on the contrary, we should view it as the introduction of an era of solid prosperity.

THE SUCCESSION.

An Astonishing Move on the Part of the Democracy of McClure Township.

Hoffman, Pendleton, Chase, Adams and all other prominent Democratic Presidential aspirants will please to back seats. The Democracy of the township of McClure, Pennsylvania, and the county of Allegheny, have sounded their "horn" in favor of George W. Cass as the successor of Gen. Grant. It was done solemnly and deliberately, at a meeting of the "George W. Cass Club of McClure township," held recently, where, it is not more particularly stated, R. H. Kerr, Esq., otherwise "Boston," modestly proposing Gen. Cass for President—of the United States, mind you—made these striking observations in regard to the late Gubernatorial contests in this State:

"If Gen. Cass had been our nominee last October, his election would have been secured by an honest people by at least 10,000 majority, but now we are left to lament an inglorious defeat by a man spurned by thousands of Republicans. The solemn truth of this disaster can be placed at the door of the Philadelphia delegation, who hankered 'after the flesh pots' of money bags of Ass. I want nothing more to do with such sordid jimps, who go into Conventions to enrich themselves at the expense of principles. Philadelphia should be annexed to New Jersey; then the Camden and Amboy Railroad might take charge of their interest. Away with truckers and State prison convicts, w ho desire, and do bellmse, control the destinies of conventions by beating the bimes (synonym of the land)."

"Pendom" is never so completely at home as when dealing with the "honest Democracy," but we must cut him short to give place to the following resolution, received with loud demonstrations of applause, passed *nem con*, and ordered to be printed in the *Republic*—which succeeds the *Post* as the organ of "the George W. Cass clubs," in this vicinage:

Resolved, That this club present the name of General George W. Cass for the national nomination for President of the United States. We feel confident with him we can carry the State in October. We feel sure he would suggest to the National Committee the propriety of designating Mr. Jas. Buchanan, of Lancaster, Benton, for holding the Convention. The great West demands this, for it is in the West that the people are free from the contaminations of sordid and selfish demagogues, and where an honest sympathy can be made, which will prevail in the States.

Another resolution was adopted, concluding with a fusillade "for Cass and true Democracy," but declaring that "the late Convention fully showed what bad and sordid men can do to drag down and even destroy the party which upholds the constitutional rights of white men."

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.

Cincinnati Board of Education Enjoined.

We have already published the fact that the Cincinnati Board of Education has voted to exclude the Bible from the schools of that city, and that an injunction had been granted by the Superior Court to restrain them from carrying their resolve into effect. Precisely the ground upon which the case is to be legally contested has not been made public, but it is known that the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Girard will case, will have important bearing. In that decision Chief Justice Story made the following points: First, that it would be against public policy to prohibit religious instruction in an institution of education, and, second, that the Bible is a religious but not a sectarian book. Pending the decision of the case in the Courts, an appeal has been taken to the people, whose decision will be made manifest at the April election. We learn from the Cincinnati papers that comparatively few of the members of the present Board of Education are tax payers, and in voting away the people's property, acted not governed by any conscientious motives. While the school system of Cincinnati is generally admitted to be bad, the cost of maintaining it is enormous, the expenditures for this year being estimated at nearly one million dollars. The increase this year in the school tax is over fifty per cent.

It will probably interest Mrs. Stowe to know that Mr. W. H. Pope, a young but well known elocutionist, recites from memory Byron's "Manfred," at Steinway Hall, in New York. Mr. S. W. Morgan has composed original music illustrative of the poem, and is to interpret it on the organ, over which no performer in this country has a more thorough command than he. The reason assigned by Mrs. Stowe for her *Atlantic* article was that she desired to repress the influence of Byron; of course, in her judgment in other respects is no better than in this, then she must begin to distrust herself. *Apropos*—the defense of Lord Byron by Murray, the London publisher, his life long friend, the closing paragraph of which runs as follows: "Let her reiterate it, if she thinks proper; let her misstate, misquote, misunderstand, misrepresent as she will; long before the year closes, her true story will be almost universally pronounced a false story, and be flung aside with loathing and contempt." Commenting on which, Mr. Smalley, in his *Tribune* correspondence, says: "The hard words are quite unnecessary, but divested of them the opinion of the *Quarterly* reviewer seems to be the general opinion; that Mrs. Stowe's evidence is altogether imperfect, and that her statement thus far has been pretty effectually demolished. Few people question her good faith, which, to any one who knows her, is simply unquestionable; but equally few, I think, believe her story."

SENATOR RAMSEY has quitted Paris, having been unsuccessful in his endeavors to obtain a more liberal postal arrangement with the French. The terms offered by our Government to France were the same as those embraced in our conventions with the other European Governments. We proposed a rate of ten cents for half-ounce letters from all parts of the United States to all parts of France, and asked for an equal division of the inland postage; that is three cents for the United States, three cents for France, and four cents for the sea postage, but the French authorities objected to the half-ounce or fifteen grammes weight, and insisted on the ten grammes weight for a single letter. This point was reluctantly yielded by our Government. Again the French Government exacted four cents as its inland rate. This could not be assented to, as it would be giving France a higher inland rate than our own, a provision all the more unjust from the fact that our territory is twenty times larger.

OVER THE MOUNTAINS AND BACK AGAIN.

A PAUSE AT SALT LAKE CITY.

How to Go There—Sulphur Springs—Hotels—Vermin and Polygamy—The Urim and Thummim—Adobe Houses Described—The Water Supply Explained—The Mormons Devoid of Neatness—Fine Organ—Brigham Denounces Grant and Colfax—Is Mormonism Near its End?—"Holiness to the Lord"—Indications of Dissolution—Is Brigham Willing to Yield Polygamy?—Brigham at the Theater.

A trip to Salt Lake City is one of the important features of a journey by rail across the continent, and is by no means to be neglected. When you reach the Pacific coast you are interrogated about your journey, and never is the question "Did you stop at Salt Lake City?" overlooked. Luckily for myself, I switched off the Union Pacific, and paid a visit to the city of the Latter Day Saints—a city probably as famous as any other on the continent, and likely to be more infamous than any other.

To go to the Mormon capital, you stop at Uintah station, on the Union Pacific Railroad, one thousand and twenty-four miles from Omaha, and if you travel in the regular train you will find stages in readiness to carry you the thirty-two miles which lie between Uintah and Salt Lake City. You reach Uintah at about ten o'clock in the morning, and in five hours are landed at your destination, glad to be freed from the jolting of the coach and the terrible alkali dust of the road.

As we, I write in behalf of a very respectable though not numerous party, traveled on a special train, we were not fortunate enough to reach Uintah in time for the regular stage, and as the shades of evening were already beginning to gather over us we proceeded to regret that we had not taken up our quarters at the Sun-Treasury for instant payment. Were they to take that course, the general public would follow their example, and greenbacks would come rushing in from all quarters for redemption, causing a general alarm, and possibly going on to the extent of draining the Treasury of gold. The banks, by this means, might succeed in securing a large amount of gold at the basis of their operations; but it would be at the risk of compelling the Government to suspend upon its demand obligations, and thereby rendering greenbacks unavailable as currency. But, on the other hand, the Government would have it in its power to take back and hoard the gold thus taken out of its vaults, through the medium of its customs receipts—a fact that would make the banks as much dependent upon the consideration of the Government as the Government would be dependent upon the forbearance and co-operation of the banks.

Would the banks be disposed to take a course so inimical to the return to a sound monetary basis, to the good credit of the Government and to the safety of their own basis of operations? We think not. On the contrary, we believe the strongest probability that alike upon grounds of patriotism and the soundest financial policy, the banks would unanimously resolve, upon the Government resuming gold payments, to send in no greenbacks for redemption; but rather to hoard them, first as representing so much gold in the Treasury at their instant command, and next as far more convenient for handling than coin, intending, perhaps, subsequently to increase somewhat their gold reserve. In the event of the banks taking this course, the general public would take confidence, and the demand upon the Treasury for the redemption of greenbacks would be confined to a few small holders more timorous than sagacious, who, finding that their gold was worth no more than their backs, and much less convenient, would soon become ashamed of having done the little within their power to drive the Government into perpetual suspension.

We anticipate, then, that in the event of the Government resuming specie payments, as the result of such a decision of the Supreme Court as rumor predicts, the banks would continue to bank upon United States notes, taking them into the Treasury for redemption when they speedily needed gold, and holding them when they did not; that they would accept them in payments and tender them in payments, accommodating captious objectors to such a tender with gold. Under such a course of affairs resumption need be attended with no banking derangement.

In some quarters there is a loud outcry against the injury that would result to the "debtor class." Who, it is said, would have to pay in gold, or its equivalent, debts contracted in a depreciated currency? Precisely the unjustice in this; the inevitable counterpart of that incurred upon suspension; and one which cannot be avoided. But, it must be remembered that as a rule banks, bankers, merchants, traders, and indeed their whole obligations owing to them to about the same extent as they are owing to others; so that their receipts in a gold currency would provide for their payments in a gold currency. That there could be no such provision for the exceptional few who owe more than they have due to them is to be inferred from the fact that, when the Government suspended payments in specie, and the debtor class had to receive a depreciated currency in settlement of contracts made on the gold basis, there were no failures, and no bankruptcy of any magnitude induced, it was a rule, through all the wide fluctuations in the value of the currency during the war, that there was no visible resulting injury to either one class or another. For these, among many reasons which might be assigned, we are not disposed to regard a decision adverse to the constitutionality of the Legal Tender act as likely to involve any general financial calamity, or any serious injury to business interests; on the contrary, we should view it as the introduction of an era of solid prosperity.

A PAUSE AT SALT LAKE CITY.

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At half-past seven we were all aboard, Jehu cracked his whip and off we went almost due South, through the moonlight, which poured in the moon shone resplendently, and had it not been for the all-pervading dust, the ride by moonlight would have been as pleasant as could be desired. About a mile from the station we first obtained our first view of the Great Salt Lake, six miles to our right as Jehu informed us, but almost within stone's throw as it seemed to us. The moonlight still imparting its pure white to made the lake to glisten as a thing of beauty. The atmosphere in this region deceived our senses at all times, and although we were not at any time within less distance than a mile and a half of the lake, it oftentimes seemed as though we were riding within a few yards of its shore.

Between Uintah and the city the faithful are engaged in cultivating the soil; almost along the whole distance are the adobe houses to be seen in which the faithful reside. There are two rows along the route, long streets, at which is Farmington. Horses were changed twice, the first stage being twelve miles, the second and third ten each.

Before reaching Salt Lake City we passed the hot sulphur springs, the water of which is said to be hot enough to boil an egg. As we neared the springs the sulphurous odors struck us forcibly, and were quite unpleasant odies, who, after many trials to keep awake, had sunk into weary slumbers upon the shoulders of their nearest neighbors. The strongest odors were as we crossed the ditches where the waste water runs off, and where we were enveloped in the steam which arises from the water. We may as well remark here that at the point where the water issues from the rock it fairly boils and bubbles, and is carried thence nearly a mile towards the city, where bath houses are erected for the accommodation of those who desire to take a bath in that water.

ARRIVAL—VERMIN AND POLYGAMY.

Half an hour after midnight and we landed at the Townsend House, which, by way of comparison, is called the best, although there is not even a passably good hotel in the city. It is said that this house is owned by Brigham Young, and that he is interested in its management. If this be true, Brigham keeps a hotel exactly like the man in Indiana—that is, like h—, but I won't write the word, it's naughty. People who don't like bedbugs will of course find it pleasanter to stay a shorter rather than a longer time here.

And, by the way, this reminds us that one of the most regular and plethoric of products in this city, is said to be the bed-bug. Our informant told us that this vermin infests everything in-doors and out-doors—the wood piles being fairly alive with them at all times. But as this subject is never pleasing to ourselves, we do not care to dwell upon it.

This digression has almost ruined our opportunity to state a fact almost as disagreeable—that the bed-bugs have a formidable rival so far as numbers are concerned, in the wives of the proprietors, (that is the first time we have ever written that plural.) We saw three of them at once waiting on the guests in the dining room, and candor compels us to say that either one of them would be immensely too much for us, but we suppose that the proprietor finds it a matter of economy to marry a plurality of wives rather than pay wages to several cooks. This was our first experience of polygamy, and it didn't command the institution to us—especially as we don't keep a hotel.

URIM AND THUMMIM.

The first thing that strikes you as you leave the Townsend House, is a stereoscopic view stand, presided over by one of the faithful, who, if you are willing to endure the infliction, will give you a detailed account, in cockney accent, of the discovery of the Mormon Bible, and how it is entirely in accord with the Gentile Bible, and where the latter is obscure, explains it. Supposing to begin with this cockney genius whilst he was delivering one of his harangues, we picked up a piece of information, vain efforts to obtain which have puzzled the best scholars in the world, to wit: that the Urim and Thummim were a pair of stone spectacles. Probably every Gentile who puts on these spectacles will exclaim, "I can't see it," at least we arrived at that conclusion at once.

ADOBE HOUSES.

Salt Lake City is the most regularly probably laid out city on the continent—as its streets all run at right angles—each square containing ten acres of ground. Our impression of the city, however, was one of disappointment. It very much resembles, in general appearance, a large straggling country town, although its population now is about 25,000, and very many of its houses are built of adobe. These houses are not are much neater in appearance than we had expected to find them. The "dobes," as they are called, are made of a bluish sub-soil, larger than our bricks at home, and dried in the sun. Being regularly molded they are of uniform size, and when built into a wall present a very agreeable appearance. They are laid in a mortar made of the same clay, in which, however some lime is mixed for the outside courses to preserve it from the effects of the rain and atmosphere. The lime weakens the cementing power of the mortar, as without it the mortar assimilates more with the 'dobes and forms a more solid mass. The 'dobes cost from $10 00 to $12 00 a thousand, according to quality. The soil which makes the best quality is becoming scarce, and has to be brought a considerable distance.

THE PURE WATER NOT SO PURE.

We were disappointed also in our impression of the streams of pure mountain water that run through the streets of the city. We looked for nicely paved gutters, protected from dirt and filth, but did not find them. Gutters there are, of course, on both sides of the streets, but only on the principal street are they paved, and no where are they kept clean except by the power of the current, to carry off the dirt and rubbish that are swept into them from the houses. We followed the course of these streams to where the water is brought into the city and distributed, and even there the filth and rubbish were greatest. Piles of dirt, old beef bones, the emptyings of bed ticks and such like mark the margin of the stream. On these gutter streams the people nearly all depend for their water for all house purposes. The dirt swept into them during the day makes the water unfit for drinking and cooking purposes, and the people are compelled to get up early in the morning before the filth begins to move and lay in their supply of as clean an article as they can procure for the day. This information we obtained from several women whom we encountered on an early ramble the morning after our arrival. After this we visited the source of these streams, and felt that the romantic stories we had read of the pure water of this city were a delusion, and the actual fact disgusting.

ABSENCE OF NEATNESS.

The one remark that fully applies to the people as well as the city is that neatness is almost a total stranger here. There seems to be no love of the beautiful among the people. A flower garden is exceedingly rare. A house is built, and if it stands it is well, and if it is disposed to decay or fall down, no effort seemingly is made to protect it. The houses of Brigham Young are no better than those of the poorest, and are very much inferior to many. Apparently they were built without any reference to a plan, and are yet unfinished. The unpainted portions of them stand out in ugly contrast. The Tabernacle is a large structure, but bears the same evidence of want of care and neatness, and looks just as Artemus Ward painted it on his panorama. The temple remains as it was when Artemus viewed it; the foundation walls are built to the ground level. Workmen were recently sent to the quarries, and active work will be resumed as soon as Brigham's railroad is completed, his laborers being now engaged on that work. If the Temple should ever be completed according to the plans, it will be one of the finest buildings externally in the country. We visited the river Jordon, a very contemptible stream, whose name, so applied, is a disgrace to the historical Jordon of ancient time. The bridge which spans it was considered a great undertaking, considering the difficulty the Mormons encountered in obtaining material. We crossed the structure and found the usual evidences of neglect, the floor containing holes enough to ventilate the entire bridge, if that be the object of them, and to render travel over it at night a matter of extreme peril.

THE TABERNACLE ORGAN.

Brigham Young is at present engaged in building in the tabernacle a really elegant organ. We are not sufficiently musical to understand the instrument, and did not ascertain how many pipes and stops it has. Its capacity, however, is quite large, and the Mormons intend it to be one of the largest and finest on the continent. It is not, of course, very remarkable that the Mormons should build a large organ, but it is somewhat remarkable that they should depend upon themselves entirely, not only for the skill but also for all the material that enters into its construction. The timber used in it, in its unnatural state, is not very comely, but when worked into shape and painted, polished and varnished, it is elegant indeed. The organ is far from completion, but sufficient of it is done to enable the Mormons to use it in their worship. One of the young ladies in our party was permitted to play upon it, and, though we don't claim to be good judges, we thought the tones were very fine.

BRIGHAM VISITED.

Of course we called upon the head and front of this offending people, and found that instead of being annoyed by the visits of the curious, Brigham decidedly likes it. He received us respectfully, and though he was surrounded by several of his people, himself answered our knock at his door. There is nothing either remarkable or pe

The Daily Commercial.

FARM YARD SONG.

[From the Atlantic Almanac for 1870.]

Over the hill the farm boy goes,
His shadow lengthens along the land,
A giant staff in a giant hand;
In the pasture trees, above the spring,
The Katydid begins to sing;
The early dews are falling;
Into the stone-heap darts the mink;
The swallows skim the river's brink;
And home to the woodyard fly the crows,
When over the hill the farm boy goes,
Cheerily calling,
"Co', boss! co', boss! co'! co'!"

Father, father, over the hill,
Faintly calling, calling still,
"Co', boss! co' boss! co'! co'!"

Into the yard the farmer goes,
With grateful heart at the close of day;
Harness and chain are hung away;
In the wagon shed stand yoke and plow;
The straw's in the stack, the hay in the mow,
The cooling dews are falling;
The friendly sheep his welcome bleat,
The pigs come grunting to his feet,
The whinnying mare her mate or knows,
When into the yard the farmer goes,
His cattle call hear
"Co', boss! co', boss! co'! co'!"
While still the cow boy, far away,
Goes seeking those that have gone astray,
"Co', boss! co' boss! co'! co'!"

Now to her task the milkmaid goes,
The cattle come crowding through the gate,
Lowing, pushing, little and great;
About the trough, by the farm-yard pump,
The pleasantest yearlings frisk and jump,
While the pleasant dews are falling;
The new-milch heifer is quick and shy,
But the o'd cow waits with tranquil eye;
And the white stream into the bright pail flows,
When to her task the milkmaid goes,
Soothingly calling—
"So, boss! so, boss! so! so!"
The twenty-fifth milkmaid takes her stool,
And sits and milks in the twilight cool,
Saying, "So! so, boss! so!"

To supper at last the farmer goes,
The apples are pared, the paper read,
The stories are told, then all to bed.
Without, the crickets' ceaseless song
Makes shrill the silence of night long;
The heavy dews are falling;
The housewife's hand has turned the lock
Drowsily ticks the kitchen clock;
The household sinks to deep repose;
Still is the farm boy's easy
Slinging, calling—
"Co', boss! co', boss! co', co'!"
And off the milkmaid to her dreams,
Bringing on the pail with the flashing streams,
Murmuring, "So, boss! so!"

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The golden crops of the Florida orange growers are already gathering. Two car loads of oranges, about 70,000, passed through Fernandina, a few days ago, from Manatee, for the Savannah market, and through the Winter planters will send their crops forward according to the demand of the market. Such as remain on the trees are well preserved, up to the approach of Spring, unless touched by untimely frosts. The groves on the St. John's river are always accessible. On the east side of the streams there are sixty large groves, ranging between Federal Point and Dunn's Lake, a distance of about twenty miles, all of which are in fine condition, and further up, beyond Lake Harney, in the Indian River country, are the largest in the State. The best time to sniff their fragrance is signalized by the bleak northern winds that herald the Spring.

Three sunken treasure ships are reported at Liverpool. One is the Hamilton Mitchell, with $200,000 on board, lying at the bottom of the China sea, eighty miles from Shanghai. Another is the steamer Carnatic, sunk in the Gulf of Suez, with $265,000. The third is the Lutine, buried in a sand-bank under sixteen fathoms of water, with no less than $5,000,000. Colgowans, who raised the sunken Russian fleet at Sebastopol, proposes to send divers down to the Lutine next summer.

A Philadelphia reporter lately counted at a single market in that city, the arrivals for one day, eighty-two large country wagons containing in all about fifty thousand heads of cabbage. It was all taken up quickly at a good price. Cabbage are never in excess in Philadelphia, it is said, or peaches and grapes either, sometimes get an over supply—of the raw material for manufacturing sauer-kraut—never.

There is a belief in Mexico that when the Jesuits were driven out of that country they buried in one of their principal colleges an immense amount of treasure. Various unsuccessful efforts have been made to find it. Some years ago, a firm composed of one or two Americans and some Spaniards, was formed for the purpose of excavating on a large scale. The machinery was seized in one of the revolutions and destroyed. A claim for this loss is to be brought before the Mexican Commission which meets in December. The claim amounts to $80,000

The "Almana" is the name of a peculiar settlement near Marengo, in Iowa. The colony consists of a succession of small villages, seven in number, lying along the Iowa river, below Marengo. It was organized in 1855, and now contains about 1,300 inhabitants. The colony owns 20,000 acres of land. The first village settled, called Almana, is much the largest, and is a town of 400 inhabitants. It is the parent of the others, and the principal officers reside and carry on the operations of the colony here. The colony is conducted on the principle of having all things in common. They are a religious sect, and all who join them must conform to their views. They are all Germans.

Beecher on October.

From the Ledger.

How wonderful are the silence and the stillness! The birds are gone. The insects are getting back to winter quarters. Butterflies are mummies, wrapped and laid away in waiting. The grass has ceased to strive in growing. The leaves are ripe. The wood puts forth no more fresh growth. Did not the universal growth—unsheathing, unrolling forth-pushing, the whole soil filled with hose and every stem a tiny pump, and every meadow exerting a greater force than would be needed to swing the earth on its orbit—make that inaudible sound and that audible silence, that sense of something going on in silence, which one perceived in June? But in October the noise which busy silence makes is hushed, so that even a poet's ear can hear nothing. The winds can take their pitch no longer from the weird North, where pines grow and sigh, but from the perfumed South, where the bells of perfumed flowers give them their tone, and ring with them in symphony. So still are the days, that one may sit at the open window and look upon the topmost leaf of the mercurial aspen, and it shall not stir. It is fast asleep. It does not even breathe, and is stiller than a babe in its cradle. The geometric spider's web, which hangs in silver lines between a stalk of monkshood and a branch of morning glories, does not quiver; its cords, finer than silk, sent out for yards as guy and stay-ropes, neither tremble nor sway. They are absolutely still.

In these woods, hushed to the very innermost soul of silence, comes with a startling nipper through the air, a robin. Every pulsation of its wing upon the air startles you like a drumbeat, so still it is. A gentle noise is needed to reveal a great silence.

We want no painters here. This is a year's Sabbath—"in it thou shalt do no work." A picture is but a look cut, a fringe clipped off. In January we may be thankful for the souvenir, but not now. Nature is one vast and multitudinous picture. Thus God builds and paints. Is this all for the eye? Is there no message for the soul? Are not angel messages sped to us through these symbols?

The year is coming to die. Behold its joy! It has had its conflict. Behold its victory! What are all these banners, the gorgeous hills, these opaline mornings, these golden evenings, this soft and sweet midday, and all pleasure which they look upon day by day? It is Nature saying: "I have fought a good fight; I have finished my course; I wait for my crown."

May our old age be an October, not a November.

THE Spanish insurgents have been raising the dickens generally. In the town of Walls, they began their operations by killing in the street two of the wealthiest proprietors in the place. After this, under the pretense of searching for arms, they sacked and then burned their furniture on the public square. Several notaries were served in the same manner. One man who refused to give them money was dragged from his house into a public square and there murdered in cold blood. Three merchants were shot at their supper tables. One of the bankers of the town was visited by three chiefs of the band, who went to him to demand arms in the name of the sovereign people. As soon as they entered the house they demanded money. He handed to two of the chiefs a sum amounting to nearly $1,100. The third chief guarded the door. When he learned that his two comrades had received the above sum he went and demanded his share. Thieves, and then consistently got three other terrorists to join him and to go and exact a similar sum. The scoundrels having extorted the amount, went to a *cabaret* to drink and gamble. They were killed while thus engaged, but the banker did not succeed in recovering his money. A good account is given of their behavior at the battle of Saragossa. Although the troops outnumbered them by four hundred men, yet the insurgents contended over thirty hours and the fight was only put an end to by the artillery battering down a number of houses. This was a work of some time, for the Spanish houses are built like fortresses. It is stated that upward of 200 men were killed in the struggle, and the number of wounded may consequently be estimated at five times that number.

A NEW YORK letter says: The further decline in gold is beginning to alarm the merchants, especially those of them who are burthened with large stocks of foreign merchandise, which have been purchased when the premium was from 5 to 10 per cent. above the present quotations. Under a vague conviction, however, that there may be a reaction before long, but few of them have had the courage to mark down their goods to correspond. Should the premium find a lower deep than it has touched to-day, many of them will be constrained to "let go," and make the best of the situation.

Mr. George Peabody has ordered the construction of a purely private edifice—a tomb—for himself, in Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass. He is building a huge sarcophagus of Quincy granite, and proposes to be buried there with his brothers and sisters.

JEWELRY.

NEW JEWELRY STORE JUST OPENED.

Orr & M'Conahy,

114 Federal St., Corner of Water.

ALLEGHENY.

A BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, SOLID SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE, STATUARY, VASES, &C.,&C.

PRICES MODERATE AND NO MISREPRESENTATIONS.

Both Members of the Firm are Practical Workmen of Long Experience and Thorough Knowledge of their Business.

Particular Attention Given to Repairing and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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CHRONOMETER AND WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

No. 245 Penn street above Sixth, Pittsburgh.

Eighteen years with J. E. McFadden & Co., and late with Meyran & Wood, Agent for the Roskopf Watch, similar to the Lind. Freidsman Watch. M

BACK IN THE AGES.

Early Inventions of the Chinese.

Other nations have outstripped the Chin se in the career of material improvement, but to them belongs the honor of having led the way in many of the most remarkable inventions, and of anticipating us in the possession of some of those arts which constitute the boast of our modern civilization. We shall briefly notice a few of these discoveries by which they have established a claim to our respect and gratitude. Two deserves to head the list, as a substantial contribution to human comfort, and the leading staple of an immense commerce that has resulted in drawing China out of her ancient seclusion. Discovered by the Chinese about A. D. 315, it was introduced to the people of the West about two centuries ago as an uncertain venture. The elegant ware in which our tea is served preserves in its name the evidence of its Chinese origin. "China-ware" came originally from China; and the name of "porcelain," given to it by the early Portuguese merchants, may be taken as a proof that the thing of the kind was at that time manufactured in Europe. They called it porcellana, because they supposed it to be a composition of eggshells, pebbles and scales. The silks that glisten in our drawing-rooms and rustle on our sidewalks, if not imported directly from China in the woven fabric or the raw material are so as of an obligation of an older date. It was the Chinese who first learned to rear the insect spinner and to weave its shining web—an art which they ascribe to their famous empress Yunshelh, B. C. 2637. Gunpowder, which has not only revolutionized the art of war, but proved a potent auxiliary in the arts of peace, literally removing mountains from the pathway of human progress, was discovered by the Chinese many centuries before it was known in the West. Roger Bacon was acquainted with its composition in A. D. 1270; but he speaks of it as already known earlier. The current opinion refers it to the Arabs, but there is reason to believe that they were not authors of the invention, but merely the channel through which it was transmitted—in a word, that it found its way from the remote East along with the stream of oriental commerce.

The heaviest item in the bill of our indebtedness to the Chinese is for the discovery of America. On the alleged voyage of a party of Buddhist priests to the shores of Mexico we lay no stress; but it is not difficult to show that the discovery of the new world by Christopher Columbus was directly due to the influence of China. China supplied at once the motive for his voyage and the instrument by which it was effected. It was the wealth of China which, like a magnet, attracted him to the westward, and it was the magnetic needle, which originated among the Chinese, that directed his adventurous course.

As to that mysterious instrument which has unlocked to us the treasures of the ocean, and proved itself the eye of commerce, its origin is certainly not due to the Neapolitan Flavio Gioja, who is reputed to have invented it in A. D. 1302. The French, the Swedes and the Syrians all possessed it before that date; and there is unquestionable evidence that the Chinese had been acquainted with it for more than two thousand four hundred years. The Chinese first employed the mariner's compass on land, as we may infer from the name by which they describe it; and at the present day it is still the emblem for a mandrin to carry one in his carriage or sedanchair, though he may not be going beyond the gates of his native city. It is inconceivable that the Polos and other mediæval travelers should have returned from China across the deserts of central Asia without providing themselves with such an unerring guide.

Paper-making and printing, two arts more characteristic of our modern civilization than even steam and electricity, there are strong reasons for ascribing to a Chinese origin. The former they invented in the first century, and the latter at least eight hundred years before the time of Guttenberg and Faust.

Inoculation, which, prior to the great discovery of Jenner, was regarded as the best protection against the horrors of the small-pox, was practised in China at a very early period, and probably found its way to Europe by the same secret channels as those other arts whose origin there are so difficult to trace. The rope obtained it from the Turks, Lady Mary Wortley Montague having made the first experiment of its efficacy on her infant son while residing at constantinople.

Like the modern Greeks, the Chinese of the present day, content with the legacy of the past, have ceased to invent; but without doubt they were once among the most ingenious and original of the inhabitants of the earth.

The Chinese have not gone back, and that is saying a great deal in their favor; but in respect to material progress for ages they have made no advancement. Four centuries ago they were in advance of Europeans in everything that contributes to the comfort or luxury of civilized life; but where are they now? Authors of the compass, they creep from headland to headland in coasting voyages, never venturing to cross the ocean, or trust themselves for many days out of sight of the shore. Discoverers of gunpowder, they supply the world with fire-crackers, while their soldiers fight with bows and arrows, wooden spears and match-locks. Inventors of printing, they have not yet advanced to the use of metallic type and the power-press, but continue to engrave each page on a block of wood, and to print it off by the use of a brush. Sufficiently versed in astronomy to calculate eclipses a few thousand years before the Christian era, they remain to this hour in the fetters of judicial astrology; and among the earliest to make advances in chemical discovery, they are still under the full sway of alchemy and magic.—*Harper's Magazine for November.*

GROCERIES, &C.

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Dilworth, Harper & Co.,

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Opposite head of Wood street, Pittsburgh,

HAVE OPENED WITH A VERY LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

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GEORGE W. DILWORTH.
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November 1st, 1869.

THE FIRM OF

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,

is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of GEO. W. DILWORTH.

JNO. S. DILWORTH.
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WM. P. DILWORTH.

THE WHOLESALE GROCERY BUSINESS will be continued by the subscribers as usual, at the old stand, with the same style of firm.

JNO. S. DILWORTH.
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Pittsburgh, November 1, 1869.

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Have always on hand and are receiving daily additions to a large and well selected Stock of GROCERIES, BOUGHT FOR CASH, to which the attention of Buyers is solicited. 4p

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Flour and Seed Dealers,

Have Removed from No. 243 Liberty Street, to their New Warehouse,

No. 231 LIBERTY STREET,

OPPOSITE THE HEAD OF WOOD STREET,

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City and Country Merchants

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FANCY, CHOICE OR PRIME

Rio Coffee,

Can Select from the Largest Stock in the City and at the Lowest Prices,

AT

LITTLE & BAIRD'S,

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FAMILY LARD.

We are now packing *NEW LARD* of this season's make. 7 crees, Half Bbls., Kegs 3's, 5's, and 10's. *Cribbles*, 60's. Cases. For Price Lists, address

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NOTICE TO THE CHEESE TRADE.

60 cases Young America;
75 boxes English Gloucester, mild;
50 boxes English Cheshire, mild;
50 boxes New York Factory, mild;
30 boxes New York Goshen, mild.

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Parties desiring to sell will please leave their notice of consignment on or before Thursday of each week in order for advertising. Prompt attention and good care will be given all Stock left for sale.

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Will be sold at R. H. Patterson & Co.'s Sale Stables, Seventh avenue, on

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The Mill is nearly new and is now in successful operation, with a full supply of Orders. Location desirable, being on the Canal, by which Coal and Iron are delivered on the property and convenient to the Philadelphia and Trenton (New York) Railroad Depot. Everything in and about the Mill is in first-class order. On and in connection with the above property is a large Forge with a large amount of Machinery, etc., which can be put in running order at a small expense. Will be disposed of in whole or part on favorable terms. Apply to or address

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FOR SALE—BUSINESS STAND AND Stock of Groceries, located in the thriving town of Orrville, Wayne county, Ohio, on the P. Ft. W. & C. and C. Z. & C. Railroads. It is situated on the southwest corner of the Public Square, and is as good a stand for business as there is in the place. This is a good opening for some live man that would like to go into the Grocery and Shipping Trade. Object, change of business. For terms, apply to B. W. SKELTON, Orrville, O.

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PROPERTY FOR SALE,

Nos. 101 and 103 Washington street, 42 feet front and 98 feet deep, improved by a modern built two story Brick House, two Bath Rooms, &c., &c. For terms, apply to

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Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.

Sight Drafts on London.

PROPOSALS.

To Railway Contractors.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, C. S. Y. AND E. R. R.,
Salem, Ohio, October 27, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received at my Office, Broadway Block, Salem, O., until 2 P. M. of

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30TH, 1869,

At which time and place they will be opened for the GRUBBING, GRADING and MASONRY of that portion of the Continuation, Salem, Youngstown and Eastern Railway between Salem and Bayard, about sixteen miles, and of that portion between New Philadelphia and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, about eight miles. The work will be divided into sections of about one mile each and bids received for each section separately. Work on each section must be commenced within thirty days from the day of letting, and carried on in such manner as to insure completion and acceptance by the Chief Engineer on the 1st day of September, 1870.

Plans and Specifications will be shown to contractors after November 20, 1869.

Bids will be received for the payment on the 15th of each month, of the estimate of work done and materials furnished the preceding month, reserving 20 per cent., which will be paid in cash on the final completion and acceptance of the work by the Chief Engineer, or for the payment of the reserved 20 per cent., in the Capital Stock of the Company at par.

The Company reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of ZADOK STREET, President, and the Board of Directors.

H. PAUL,
CHIEF ENGINEER.

October 29th, 1869.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY WORKHOUSE.

PROPOSALS

Will be received until NOVEMBER 15TH, at the office of the Managers, No. 54 SIXTH STREET, for furnishing 3,000 LOCUST POSTS, 8 feet long and from 6 to 8 inches diameter, to be delivered at Claremont Station, W. P. R. R., on or before December 1st, 1869.

GEO. STEPHENSON, Secretary.

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NOTICE TO

Flour Dealers and Consumers.

We are now receiving a lot of 10,000 bushels carefully selected White and Amber and Tennessee Wheat, purchased in Gibson, Parke, Green and Morgan counties, Indiana. This lot of Wheat is the very best to be found, and cannot be surpassed by any in the United States. We have also finished our improvements in Machinery, Rolling Stock and Cooling Rooms, and are now prepared to furnish the best Flour we have made for ten years, at prices that defy competition on the same grades of Flour,

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Pearl Steam Mill, Allegheny, Sept. 13, 1869.

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10,000 BUSHELS SHELLED CORN;
10,000 BUSHELS RYE.

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Continues to receive Pupils of all grades. Please make application at his residence, No. 31 FERRY STREET, two doors from Third avenue.

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DRUGGETS,

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EXTRA QUALITY.

Brussels Carpets,

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

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The Latest and Most Beautiful Designs Ever Shown in

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Of the Latest Styles in Large Quantities.

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1¼, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 3½, 3¾ and 3½ Yards Wide.

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Dining Room Crumb Cloths,

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At Lower Prices than Last Season,

Notwithstanding the undiminished Tariff on these Goods.

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MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTH'S

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All orders from the country will be promptly filled, at New York and Boston Prices.

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New Goods Received Daily.

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Ayer's Cherry Pectoral;
Keyser's Pectoral Syrup;
Seller's Cough Syrup;
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Special attention given to

SPUN ROLL, FOR JOBBERS.

Wholesale Dealers are invited to call.

Prices Low and Goods Guaranteed.

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, November 2, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR GRADING, PAVING AND CURBING

Sixteenth street from Pike street to Bridge, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until FRIDAY, November 12th, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's Office for collection.

H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, October 29, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR GRADING AND PAVING SNOWDEN ALLEY, from a 12 foot alley to Valley street, is now ready for examination, and can be seen, at this office until MONDAY, November 8th, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's Office for collection.

H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND

CITY MATTERS.

OIL FIRE.

The Warehouse of the Citizens' Oil Refinery Destroyed—Loss About $10,000—Fully Covered by Insurance.

Shortly before three o'clock yesterday afternoon, an alarm of fire was received at the Central Office, on Fourth avenue, from Box 55, on Butler street, above the Sharpsburg bridge. Thither the engines of the district repaired, and a general alarm sounded soon after which called out the entire department. On visiting the locality our reporter ascertained that the warehouse of the Citizens' Oil Refinery, situated on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, at the corner of the road leading to the Sharpsburg bridge was on fire. The building was of brick about twenty feet wide by thirty long. At the time of the first discovery it was about two-thirds consumed, and contained between six and seven hundred barrels of refined oil, of which over one hundred barrels were saved. The balance, something over five hundred barrels, together with the building was totally destroyed. The loss in oil and the burning of the warehouse will not exceed $10,000, which is fully covered by insurance in Eastern Companies. The fire is supposed to have originated from a hot coal dropped from a passing locomotive on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, which communicated with the gas always around a refinery, and which from the nature of the material, generally remains close to the ground. The gas exploded and the flame ran along the ground into the warehouse, communicating with the oil in barrels. In a few minutes thereafter the building was a mass of flames, and by the time the engines had arrived the fire had done its work. They were, however, of service, however, protecting adjoining property.

At one time during the progress of the fire the Sharpsburg bridge was in imminent danger, rendered so by the burning oil running into the river. A force of men were immediately set to work, and an embankment thrown up on the river bank to prevent any more oil from running into the river, while that on fire on the water was smothered with dirt.

The refinery is owned by Messrs. Andrew Lyons, James Bown and His Honor Mayor Brush. The facts in reference to the loss, insurance and origin of the fire were obtained from the Secretary of the Company, Mr. Bown, and are therefore correct, although we were informed last evening that the fire had been caused by a leaking gas pipe, the condensing still, which allowed the oil to communicate with the furnace. There is no truth in the latter statement, however, for had it been so, the condensing still would have been destroyed, whereas it remains intact. The Citizens' Refinery is one of the largest in this vicinity, its capacity being about two thousand barrels per week. The warehouse will be built immediately. The owners should congratulate themselves that the loss is no greater. Had there been a wind prevailing the entire works and probably those of Dr. Tweddle, directly opposite, would have been consumed.

Railroad Accidents.

The Greensburg *Argus* says: "Wm. Stout, who resided on John Jennings' farm, adjoining town, was killed on the railroad, near the ticket office, on Monday night, and it is presumed, from certain circumstances, that the melancholy affair occurred about twelve o'clock, as he left town for his home, about half-past eleven, taking the railroad track for that route. He was comparatively a young man, and leaves a wife and four small children. Certain circumstances, of by Mr. Jennings as being a most faithful and industrious man. His mother and brother, we believe, reside at or near Parkwood Station, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad."

"A strange-looking dressed coat, barred cassimere dark brown pants and vest, about forty years of age, with light hair, was killed on the railroad near Beatty's Station, on Tuesday night of this week. He had in his possession a pair of fine picture books and a fine carpet-sack, in which was a pair of pants and socks. There was nothing on his person by which he could be identified."—*Leader*.

List of United States Patents,

Issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania for the week ending November 2, 1869, and each bearing that date. Reported for the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL from the office of David A. Burr, Solicitor of Patents and Attorney in Patent cases, Washington City, D. C.:

No. 96,342—Fire plate grate; James Old, Pittsburgh.

No. 96,347—Manufacture of carbonate of soda; Otto Wirth, Pittsburgh.

No. 96,367—Machine for boarding; James C. Anderson, Webster.

No. 96,458—Machine for making chair seats; Joseph C. McCormick, Smicksburg, assignor to himself and George Shuster, same place.

No. 96,466—Compound for priming electric fuses; Geo M. Mowbray, Titusville.

No. 96,499—Balance slide-valve; Wm. A. Stevenson, Sharon.

A Fortunate Man.

Between six and seven o'clock last evening officer Mulvaney arrived at the lock-up, having in custody a man named S. C. Atkinson, whom he found very drunk on Eleventh (formerly Canal) street. The prisoner was able to tell his name, and also that he was a drover. Before locking him up Captain Graham searched him and found on his person the large sum of $1,158 65, and an elegant new watch. Mr. Atkinson was very fortunate in being arrested, for he late on Canal street until people had left the street and the silence of midnight gathered around him, he would doubtless have been "gone through" by one of the professional gentry who congregate and mysteriously appear about the grain elevator building whenever a chance of robbery presents itself.

The Sewer Again—It Caves in and Buries the Boss Workman.

Another accident occurred at the sewer corner of Washington and Liberty streets about eight o'clock last evening, which came near terminating fatally to Daniel Parkman. It appears men are employed night and day on the sewer and as the men were at work last evening a portion of the earth caved in burying the boss workman, whose name we were unable to ascertain, in the dirt and only leaving his head above the ground. He was taken out as soon as possible and was found to be seriously bruised although he is not fatally injured.

The Select Readings of Mr. Vandenhoff,

The select readings given yesterday by George Vandenhoff, under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association, at the Academy of Music, last evening, were well attended and the large audience was highly entertained. Mr. Vandenhoff will read this evening when a very attractive programme will be presented, embracing Paradise and Peri, Gaffer Gray, the destruction of Sennacherib, Louise on the door step, John Brown, scene from Sheridan's School for Scandal, the ballad for a Hat, and Good a' that, and a selection from the Pickwick papers.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

Cooper & Co., C. and J., Mt. Vernon, O.
Fox, W., Fultonville, N. Y.

STREET CAR ACCIDENT.—About noon yesterday as car No. 6, of the Birmingham Passenger Railway, Conductor Kirk, was proceeding along Carson street, Birmingham, near the corner of Pompeii street, the horses of a wagon which had been left standing on the other track, shyed to one side and the tongue of the wagon entered the platform of the car, mashing the glass of two, breaking the sash of stanchion and doing damage to a considerable degree a number of lady passengers who were in the car. About ten dollars will repair the damage done to the car. The Citizens' Railway is one of the largest in this vicinity, its capacity being about two thousand barrels per week. The warehouse will be built immediately. The owners should congratulate themselves that the loss is no greater. Had there been a wind prevailing the entire works and probably those of Dr. Tweddle, directly opposite, would have been consumed.

TO BE TAKEN TO THE INSANE ASYLUM.—Mention was made yesterday of an insane man who was taken up at the Connellsville depot and placed in the lock-up. It has been ascertained that he was on his way from St. Louis to New York to see a sister of his residing there. A dispatch was received yesterday from his friends in New York that he be taken to the insane asylum. It is with difficulty that clothes can be kept upon him, although by some mysterious process he has performed a feat yesterday that rivals the Davenport brothers. He secured a string on his shirt while his hands were handcuffed.

CORNER STONE.—The corner stone of the hall of the German Odd Fellows Association of Birmingham, will be laid on Thanksgiving day, with the beautiful ceremonies of the order. The Grand Master of the State has granted the privilege of having a grand procession on that day, and we have no doubt but it will be one worthy of the object. A meeting of the delegates appointed by the different lodges in this district will be held at Turner Hall, Sixth avenue, on Friday evening, November 5th, for the purpose of making arrangements for the parade.

STOLEN COATS RECOVERED.—On Monday last two fine overcoats were stolen from the office of David Galway's malt house, corner of Barker's alley and Penn street. No traces of the stolen property could be discovered until yesterday, when officer Peter Dressler, of the Mayor's police, found the coats at Vierheller's saloon, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street. The thief had become conscience stricken and left them there, with the request that the owner be notified, etc. He is unknown.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About half past twelve o'clock yesterday a slight fire occurred in the third story of Reineman's saloon on Smithfield street near Fourth avenue. The saloon was filled with customers at the time and to prevent any excitement word was quietly sent to the Duquesne engine house. The hose carriage was sent up but by the time it arrived the fire was extinguished by the inmates of the house. No damage was done.

TROUBLE AMONG A BOARD BILL.—Jacob Lossing, who keeps a boarding house on Fulton street, preferred a charge of false pretences before Alderman McMasters, against Francis Courtney. The prosecutor alleges that defendant obtained boarding of him to the amount of twenty-five dollars, by falsely representing that he had plenty of money in the bank. A warrant was issued.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.—Allegheny Commandery, No. 35, Knights Templar, will be constituted on Friday, November 12th, at two o'clock, P. M., by Sir Knight Robert Pitcairn, Past Grand Commander of this State, assisted by a number of the Sir Knights. The meeting will be held in the new Masonic Hall, in Allegheny City. We wish success to the new commandery.

ALLEGED LIQUOR SELLING.—Bernard Lissler, Mrs. McConley, J. M. Rotezer, J. C. Klotz, Henry Schultz, A. Gernet and one or two others were returned to Mayor Brush yesterday for selling liquor on Sunday. Hearings will take place in all of the cases on Monday next.

ABUSED A WOMAN.—Catharine McManus called at the Mayor's office yesterday and lodged complaint against James O'Rourke for disorderly conduct, alleging that he met her on Seventh street, and besides kicking her called her ugly and indecent names. Warrant issued.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday afternoon an elderly lady named Mrs. Abner fell from a wagon in Temperanceville, and broke two of her ribs, besides sustaining severe bruises.

DISCHARGED.—Wm. Swan, who was arrested about three weeks ago on a charge of passing counterfeit money, had a hearing before United States Commissioner Gamble, and has been discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

FIRES IN THE COUNTY.—Geo. W. Murphy, *Fire Marshal*, reports eight fires during the month of October, in Allegheny county. The amount of property destroyed was $7,650, on which there was an insurance of $5,787.

CLOTHING.

Messrs. Gray & Logan's Stores.

There is no article of necessity upon which so much money is "thrown away" as upon clothing, and nothing that we can conceive of gives so much discomfort and dissatisfaction as mistakes made in the purchase of clothing. Every man of taste understands and appreciates the disadvantages of a bad fit, a poor selection of cloth, want of harmony in the color of garments, etc., and it is the aim and study of all to avoid them. Even greater mistakes are made in the purchase of boys' clothing than in that for men, and thousands of dollars are literally wasted on cheap stuffs indifferently made up. A good tailor is indispensible in the getting up of a good suit of clothes, and by a good tailor we mean a practical man, who has experience in the value of the cloths, skill in the cutting and fitting of garments, and the knack of adapting the styles of the day to the various wants of the customers. When a man deals with workmen of this character, he will invariably get full value for his money, and have pleasure in wearing his garments. The cheapest and most satisfactory articles of clothing are those made from the best grades of goods, by experienced workmen, and the rule holds good in the case of boys as well as men. Now if any of our readers have been committing the mistake to which we have just alluded—have been throwing away money on indifferent garments, we would earnestly advise them hereafter purchase their clothing at the well known and reliable establishment of Messrs. Gray & Logan, whose stores are located at No. 68 Fifth avenue, and No. 47 Sixth street. They have a large stock of the most desirable goods, for gentleman's business and dress wear, and also for school boy suits, overcoats of all kinds and sizes, and all kinds of furnishing goods at the lowest prices. There is economy as well as comfort in purchasing garments from this first class house, as their numerous customers can testify.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

Court met at 10 A. M. and the following cases were argued:

Kelly et al vs. Broneher, Lehigh county. Reargument ordered especially on the question of the statute of limitations.

Donnelly vs. White Township Oil Company, Indiana county. Judgment affirmed by Read, J.

Fee vs. Smith, Use, Trustee of Bridges of Western Pennsylvania. Judgment affirmed, Opinion by Read, J., Thompson, C. J., dissents.

Commonwealth vs. Jessup, Armstrong county. Arrest of Judgment reversed, and Court of Quarter Sessions ordered to proceed to sentence, Opinion by Read, J. Sharswood, J. dissents "because the indictment in this case is substantially defective in not charging that the sale was for use as beverage."

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company vs. Allegheny county, and Allegheny county for use of Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company. Argued together by Burgwin and Cook for the Railroad Company, and by Acheson & Sewell for Allegheny county.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

The case of Mrs. Buff was resumed and Mr. T. J. Jack, on motion of G. R. Cochran, Esq., was duly sworn and admitted to practice as an attorney of this County.

TRIAL LIST.

Following is the trial list for to-day:

No. 137. Hershouser vs. Maul.
No. 146. Denny vs. Holleran.
No. 75. Biddell vs. Porter.
No. 193. Johnson vs. Smith.
No. 196. Lipp vs. Thiele's adm'rs.
No. 212. Western Ins. Co. vs. Druro.
No. 199. Ross vs. Knipschild.
No. 165. Hilderbrand vs. Wunhauer.

United States Court—Judge McCandless.

Charles M. Rupie, Esq., of Washington county, on motion of Wm. Montgomery, Esq., was duly qualified and admitted to practice in this Court.

The first case taken up was that of the United States vs. Joseph C. Rufer, indicted for putting up cigars and tobacco without stamps prescribed by law. A verdict of not guilty was rendered by the jury.

The cases of the United States vs. the distillery of W. D. Keifer, in pursuance with instructions from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to the District Attorney, the proceedings were discontinued.

In the case of the United States vs. Charles Schmidt were continued to the December term.

In the case of the United States vs. W. C. Morgan and S. Cavanara, the amount of fines to be ordered to be collected by the District Collector and informer.

The case of the United States vs. Phillip J. Higgins, indicted for distilling without payment of the special tax, was next taken up. On trial at the hour of adjournment.

U. S. Circuit Court—Trial List.

The next session of the Circuit Court will commence on Monday next. Following is the trial list:

B. F. Quimby & Co. vs. A. C. Sturgeon.
Wm. S. Pike vs. Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Company.
First National Bank of Chicago vs. Hook & Gordon.
Madison Reynolds vs. D. R. Galway.
Wm. L. Gould vs. James Reese.
Wm. Stitt vs. A. & F. W. Hindekoper.
C. Moran vs. City of Allegheny.
Cherry Run, Oil Creek and Allegheny Petroleum Company vs. The Lee Cleveland.
H. E. Kline vs. Hartford Fire Insurance Company.
John P. Loop vs. County of Allegheny.
A. V. McKeel vs. W. L. Whaan.
J. B. Evans vs. Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company.
J. B. Jones vs. First National Bank of Chicago.
Geo. W. Dobbin vs. County of Allegheny; A. W. Mellon vs. same; J. B. Jones vs. same.
J. L. Worth vs. County of Allegheny.
Wm. H. Watte vs. W. L. Whaan.
Geo. W. Dobbin vs. City of Allegheny.
Levi Haldeman et al. vs. Seba & Silover.
Levi Haldeman et al. vs. John Dunn et al.
Gordon, McMillin & Co. vs. Wm. Waugh.
J. A. Fulton vs. Montgomery Bolton.
James R. Smith vs. City of Pittsburgh.
C. Moran vs. City of Pittsburgh.
C. Moran vs. City of Pittsburgh.
J. B. Evans vs. C. & P. R. R. Co.
J. C. Cruise vs. Pittsburgh Petroleum Co. et al.

FOR THE SECOND WEEK, COMMENCING NOVEMBER 15TH.

Udited States vs. Charles Montange.
United States vs. Hall.
United States vs. James Nelson.
United States vs. Jacob Smith.
United States vs. Jacob Smith.
United States vs. Jacob Brown.
United States vs. Jacob Reynolds.
United States vs. Amelia Simmon et al.
United States vs. Jacob Scott et al.
United States vs. John E. Craninger.
United States vs. John E. Craninger.

EQUITY DIST.

G. C. Vincent et al. vs. Thos. Hoyt et al.
John S. McMillan et al. vs. James Barclay et al.
Wm. Shoupe et al vs. Frederick Crooker.
Thos. Voyle, assignee, vs. D. N. Lathrop et al.
B. L. Fahnestock & Co. vs. Jacob Becker et al.
Wm. Shoupe et al vs. Wm. Shoupe et al.
John B. Guffey vs. Wm. B. Foster et al.

Criminal Court—Judge Mellon.

Patrick Henry and Bridget Murphy were tried on an indictment for burglary, Mr. Lawrence prosecutrix. The defendants are charged with forcibly maintaining possession of the premises of the prosecutrix, at No. 21 Water street. Verdict of guilty.

Confidence Game.

About five o'clock last evening, a young man from "away up at Rankin, Pennsylvania," called at the Mayor's office and proceeded to relate the following singular misfortune, which he stated he met at the Union Depot, on the afternoon, and during the morning, laid over and got dinner, and intended to leave on the evening train for Baltimore. While seated in the waiting room at the Union Depot, an individual whom he took to be a gentleman, struck up a conversation with him, and learning that his destination was Baltimore, informed the Racine man that he was going there himself with two fine horses, and he would like to have him to assist on the way, agreeing to give him twenty dollars. The two became very familiar, and after awhile started down street together, the stranger remarking that he desired to purchase a couple of saddles and a couple of horse blankets before leaving for Baltimore. Suddenly the stranger left the Racine man, went up a large pair of stairs leading into a building on Liberty street and returned with a handful of what purported to be bank notes. He said it was so as to enable his companion to see it, and then remarking in a mysterious way that this was where he could go any time for gold, requesting "greeny" to loan him twenty-five dollars with which to pay for the purchase of the saddles, which he would refund to him. This he complied. The money was handed over, and the two kept together. A horse's office, and requesting the Racine man to wait outside until he would exchange some gold, went in but never came out. An hour was spent in waiting for the return of the confidence man of the victim, believing that he had been sold, rushed into the office only to find that the individual whom he sought had passed through there and out at a rear door almost an hour before. He wanted the officers to hunt for the "sharper," but as no accurate description could be given his request was not complied with. The victimized youth left for Baltimore last evening.

The Maintenance of Children in the House of Refuge—Opinion by Judge Kead.

Judge Read yesterday delivered the following opinion in the matter of the court compelling the maintenance of children in the House of Refuge.

County of Forest vs. House of Refuge of Western Pennsylvania. In the Common Pleas of Forest county.

OPINION BY READ, J.

By the act of the 11th of April, 1868, the county of Forest, is chargable with the expenses of the minor, A. Wynkoop, in the House of Refuge of Western Pennsylvania, from its date and the court upon a fair construction of the preceding act, have arrived at the conclusion that this was also the rule before its passage. This seems reasonable and it is supported by the difference not only of language, but of the subject matter, between persons convicted of crimes and sentenced to the Eastern or Western Penitentiaries, the expenses of keeping whom are necessarily borne by the respective counties in which they are convicted, and the vicious and incorrigible children who may be committed by any Mayor, Alderman or Justice of the Peace, within the wester district.

By the nineteenth section of the act of the 23d of April, 1850, as amended by the first section of the act of the 16th of April, 1869, the children received by the managers of the House of Refuge "shall be clothed, maintained and instructed at the expense *of the proper county from which they come*."

There can be no doubt of the meaning of this language, particularly when we consider it in connection with the policy adopted towards the insane and the poor. The construction contended for by the counsel of the defendant would have made it the interest of the other counties to have all their incorrigible children committed by the Mayor of Pittsburgh, which would have shifted the burdens from their shoulders to those of the county of Allegheny.

Judgment affirmed.

WYLIE AVENUE.—The paving of Wylie avenue, from Green to De Villiers streets, has been commenced, and as there is a large force of workmen employed, the job will soon be finished. The sidewalks have been laid on this avenue from Arthur to Greene street, and the improvement is highly appreciated by those having to use the avenue.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—The new Presbyterian Church in Bloomfield, Sixteenth ward, will be dedicated with appropriate exercises on Sabbath next, Rev. Dr. Wilson will preach in the morning; Rev. Dr. Howard in the afternoon, and Rev. Mr. Hamilton in the evening. A general invitation is extended to the public.

LECTURE BY REV. J. D. HERR.—Rev. J. D. Herr, on Tuesday evening last, delivered an interesting lecture in Robinson Hall, Seventeenth ward, for the benefit of the Mission Sabbath School in that ward. The subject was "The Hobbies We Ride," and the lecture was very entertaining.

THE CEMETERY GATE.—The new entrance from Butler street to the Allegheny Cemetery has been completed, and presents a more elegant appearance than the main entrance. The roadway has not been entirely finished yet, but will be soon, when the gateway will be thrown open for the entrance of funerals.

VALUABLE INVENTION.

A Downward Draft Stove for Soft Coal.

We yesterday witnessed, at the Merchants Hotel, a practical test of what seems to us a most valuable invention—a parlor stove which burns bituminous coal with a downward draft, all the smoke passing down through the fire to the base of the stove, and then ascending to the pipe, and escaping as in the ordinary stoves. The stove is the invention of an aged lady, Mrs. Hawks, a resident of Troy, New York, and is constructed upon an entirely new principle, after years of patient experimenting. The great objects attained are the economy of heat and fuel; a more equal temperature in all parts of the room; the consumption of a large proportion of the smoke and soot, and an atmosphere free from dust and poisonous gases. We cannot describe the stove in a manner well supplied, for we may state some general facts which the reader will readily understand. The coal is consumed very gradually—so much so that a few lumps will last for several hours, and keep up a strong heat. A single bucket full of our coal will suffice to keep the stove supplied for a whole day, and generate heat. Two quarts of anthracite, or hard coal, will make a heat equal to a barrel of coal in the ordinary stoves. Thirty-five pounds of our soft coal will afford fuel for twenty-four hours and the heat radiated would be sufficient to two or three rooms of ordinary size in a dwelling. The draft being downward, the heat is thrown off from the bottom as well as the top of the stove, and the floor is heated almost as soon as the stove, making the room warm. The draft is so regulated that the combustion can be made either slow or rapid, to suit the state of the weather or the room, and but little heat need be wasted. The gas and smoke are nearly all consumed in passing through the fire, instead of escaping up the flue, and there is no dust or soot to annoy the housekeeper and keep the furniture clean. The heat is radiated upon a new principle, and the ventilating holes in the stove regulate the stove business in the United States, inasmuch as it makes all kinds of fuel—hard and soft coal, wood, coke, etc., alike. It is wanting to meet the desideratum of economizing the heat now wasted in the ordinary stoves.

Mr. Wm. Marston, the owner of the patent, is now in this city, and will exhibit the stove as a practical test at the Merchants' Hotel, to which he invites the attention of those who may wish to purchase the patent right. He has the States of Pennsylvania and the want of a salable article, and the purchasers will no doubt realize a handsome profit, if not a fortune, by taking hold of it. He invites all who are interested in stoves, or stove manufacture, to call and examine the invention, which is certainly within the fullest and most satisfactory manner.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Deputy Mayor Nichols, Lawrenceville.]

A BOOK AGENT IN TROUBLE.

Jennie Montgomery appeared before Deputy Mayor Nichols, at Lawrenceville, yesterday, and charged Edwin Clark, a book agent, with disorderly conduct. It seems that Clark called at the house of the prosecutrix and requested her to take a book for which she had subscribed. She denied having subscribed for it, and refused to take it when the agent told her she was a liar. Thereupon the deponent states that Clark struck her "with the book cloth" she was dusting with, and he went before Alderman Mitchell, where he had her arrested for surety of the peace. She gave bail and immediately visited the above magistrate and preferred the information as stated. The accused was arrested and held for a hearing.

[Before Alderman Koenig.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

George Ebener lodged complaint against Lewis Simmon for assault and battery. It appeared from the statement of the prosecutor, that Lewis had choked him without any provocation, but when a hearing took place the facts seemed to be that Ebener seized a brick and attempted to strike Simmon with it, before the choking occured. The case was therefore dismissed.

TWO CHARGES.

William Johnson appeared before Alderman Koeing yesterday, and on behalf of his wife, who on the previous day was arrested and taken before the same magistrate, charged one of Mary Henry, charged the aforesaid Mary with assault and battery and larceny. He alleged that the accused struck deponent's wife with a stick and threatened to kill her. A warrant was issued.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

SURETY OF THE PEACE.

Thomas Hayden, a colored man named Brucher, a tavern keeper of Birmingham, with surety of the peace. Whittaker, it seems, has lately returned a number of tavern keepers for selling liquor on Sunday, and Brucker had the kindness to inform him that if he ever returned him, he Whittaker) would not live for any period of time afterward. A warrant was issued.

[Before Justice Heisel, of East Birmingham.]

ASSAULT ON THE HIGHWAY.

We reported a case yesterday wherein John Hohle appeared as complainant and Mrs. Phule and Mrs. Goodfellow as defendants. To-day we have the following, sworn to by Mr. Phule for his wife, Annie Phule, who alleges that Hohle threatened to knock her brains out, and also to demolish her furniture. On deponent's house. A warrant was issued. Mrs. Phule has given bail to answer the charge against her.

[Before Justice Ammon, of East Birmingham.]

ASSAULT ON THE HIGHWAY.

G. F. Vogel, constable of Lower St. Clair township, was passing through East Birmingham, a night or two since, when James Keating and Patrick Dunn, both colored, attacked and beat him. Keating was arrested the same evening and committed to jail. Dunn is still at large.

Lamp Explosion.

A lamp explosion occurred at the residence of Mr. Brennan, on Third street, Allegheny, about eight o'clock last evening, which, it was feared for a time, would result in a most severe conflagration. A young lady was reading in the parlor by a kerosene lamp when it began to splutter and she attempted to blow it out. It exploded and fell to the floor, the burning oil spreading over the carpet. The young lady, with commendable presence of mind, picked up the shade which was lying near and threw it over the flames, she then passed through the burning room and informed Mrs. D. of the affair. When the two returned to the parlor the shawl was nearly burned up, and the floor was rapidly burning. Mrs. D. rushed out of the front door and screamed "fire," when some children passing at the time rushed into the house, took off his overcoat, and by beating it out with some other clothing succeeded in smothering the flames. An alarm was sounded and the fire department called out, but its services were not necessary. The damage to clothing and the furniture in the room was about fifty dollars.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Coroner Clawson, yesterday afternoon, held an inquest upon the body of Boyd Jewett, a young man who was killed on the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway, Wednesday evening. One of the witnesses testified that the train at the time was passing the place where the accident occurred, he saw two men trying to climb upon the top of the cars and that only one of them succeeded. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

STREET CROSSINGS.—Flag stone crossings are being laid on several streets in the boroughs of Birmingham and Allegheny, and this improvement badly needed. Particularly is this the case on Railroad street, at the intersection of Carson street, at one time was a crossing but a mud hole. One-half of the street mentioned has been paved, which is also another great improvement.

PATENT FIRE GRATE.—Weask attention of builders and keepers to these, and the lauded "Grate Improvement." It is a *great* improvement, and will commend itself to all who are familiar with its perfect operation. It is highly recommended by prominent citizens, and will sooner or later be in universal use.

NEW ENCAMPMENT.—On Tuesday, November 2nd, M. E. G. H. P. James A. Sholes will institute Gen. Worth Encampment at Connellsville, Pa.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Leffingwell, the unpleasant representative of burlesque, will have a benefit this evening. He will give his own caricature of "Fra Diavolo"—his own from the fact that he alone can produce it with its absurdities and comicalities. The evening's performance will conclude with the new comedy of "A Victim of Circumstances," in which he exemplifies a stricken son-in-law. Leffingwell is a deserving actor, for the reason that are ready to please the patrons and always succeeds.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.—The excellent variety at the theater is bound to please, and the crowded and delighted audience last evening fully attested the popularity of the place.

VARIETIES THEATER.—With such attractive performers as MILE. ADELINE and the Harrison Sisters, *et alias*, there can be none other than crowded and pleased audiences. The bill this evening is unusually attractive.

MUSEUM.—Major Burnell continues to present an unlimited amount of novelties, including animal eccentricities, as well as amusing human attractions. The Museum is the legitimate place of amusement, and, as before said, it is the place to spend an afternoon or evening.

The True Family Favorite!

The Weed Sewing Machine. Trade mark, "Family Favorite."

Those Who Use the Weed

Are loud and untiring in its praise.

Sails on the 10th Inst.

The magnificent steamer Colorado, of the Liverpool and Great Western Steamship Company's Line, will sail for Liverpool on Wednesday, November 10th. Passage on this vessel can be secured at the Ship Agency of T. H. Rattigan, No. 67 Smithfield street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Weed Sewing Machines.

John Biggert & Son, 116 Market street.

Cod Liver Oil.

The purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is perfectly pure and sweet. Dose, one teaspoonful taken in can take no other. Ask for "Hazard and Caswell's Cod Liver Oil." Sold by all druggists. HAZARD & CO., New York. Sold by all druggists.

8*

Use the Weed.

See in it the perfection of mechanical ingenuity. No. 116 Market street.

The Shivering Season.

It is impossible to suppose that any human being can consider an attack of fever and ague a slight visitation. And yet thousands act as if such a calamity was of no consequence; while thousands who are actually suffering from the distressing complaint neglect to adopt the certain means of cure. It ought to be known in every locality subject to this scourge, or which is infested with remittent fever, or any other epidemic produced by of workmen employed, the use of which, IF USED in advance or at the commencement of the unhealthy season, will fortify the system against the atmospheric poison which generates these diseases. This admirable invigorant—harmless, agreeable, and possessing rarer medicinal virtues than any other tonic at present known, will break up the paroxysm of intermittent or remittent fever in from forty-eight hours to ten days. Such is the universal testimony from districts where periodical fevers have been combatted with this powerful vegetable. Chologogue. In a thievish neighborhood wise men bar their doors and windows, yet strange to say if the same neighborhood happens to be pervaded by serial poison they seldom take the trouble to put their bodies in a state of defense against the subtle enemy. Shivering victims endeavoring in vain to warm your blue hands over the fire, or consuming with the fever that follows the chill, remember that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is an *absolute, speedy and infallable specific* for your distressing malady.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.,)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS

T LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS. BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

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Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, November 4, 1869.

There was an easier feeling in the local money market to-day, and the discount business at the banks was somewhat increased. Paper was placed with more facility by the brokers on the outside market, and there is some inquiry for good short paper.

—In New York, the *Advertiser* remarks that the money market has not been free from activity apparent yesterday, though with a partial abatement. The preparations of the Broadway Bank for payment on account of city and county bonds are the principal cause of the stringency for call loans. The general rate on call loans on stocks is 7 per cent., and on bonds 6 per cent. The remittances of the Treasury to the interior are quite nominal, excepting the amounts going to Louisville and Cincinnati, in connection with the moving of the loan. Of these the Treasury this week will purchase $1,000,000 five-twenty bonds, aggregating in value about $3,300,000, while its receipts on the sale of $2,000,000 will be only about $2,000,000, leaving a gain of currency to the banks on the Treasury operations of $800,000, which may be expected to offset any remittances of currency to other sections.

—The bond market continues to sympathize with the downward tendency in gold. The foreign rates for bonds have not yet been in proportion to the decline in the gold premium, and a decline in the currency value of bonds naturally follows. The foreign markets are reported steady, but are influenced by the special activity usual on the payment of coupons. The current shipments of bonds to Europe are quite nominal, nor do the foreign markets appear to be disposed to buy in anticipation of any demand from abroad.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
1881, 6s	117½	117½	117½
1862, 5-20s	114¼	114¼	114¼
1864, 5-20s	112¾	112¾	112¾
1865, 5-20s, old	113¼	113¼	113¼
1865, 5-20s, new	115½	115½	115½
1867, 5-20s	115½	115½	115½
1868, 5-20s	115½	115½	115½
10-40s	107¾	107¾	107¾
6-60s	107½	107½	107½

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Nov. 3.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 5.
Gold	126¾	126¾	126¾
U. S. Bonds, 1881	118	117¾	¾
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	115	115	¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	113	113	¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	115	115	¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65, new	115½	115½	¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '67	115½	115½	¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	115½	115½	¼
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	107¾	107¾	¼

—Gold has ranged during the day at 127 and 126⅞ to 126¾. It is observed that in the absence of any speculative opposition to the decline in gold, the course of Lower St. Clair has a very direct tendency to force down the price steadily. At the end of the first week of November, last year, the banks held $16,490,000 of specie, and the reserve fund $22,000,000. The latter amount representing about $5,000,000 of prepaid November interest on United States bonds. The large sales of coin by the Treasury this month, and the moderate demand for coin for customs, indicate a probability that this pressure of supply is likely to continue to influence the premium.

—The course of the stock market to-day was upward. The Northwests especially were strong. The prospect of the dividend on the Northwestern stocks is freely discussed; it appears to be concluded on what can be gathered from the report of directors that common will receive 3½ per cent., and the preferred 5 per cent.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received by Edward Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Board during the day:

November 3, 1869.	10 00	10 30	11 30	12 30	1 30	2 30	3 00
	A M	A M	A M	P M	P M	P M	P M
New York Central	180½	181¼	181¼	181¼	181½	181½	181½
Hudson River	155	155	155	155	155	155	155
Erie	109	109	109	109	109	109	109
Reading	96	96	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
Michigan Central	130	130	130	130	130	130	130
Michigan Southern	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Illinois Central	142	142	142	142	142	142	142
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	85	84¾	85	85	85	85	85
Cleveland and Toledo, Northwestern	93	93	93	93	93	93	93
Do preferred	85¾	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
Rock Island	103	103	103	103	103	103	103
Fort Wayne	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
Toledo and Wabash							
Toledo and Wabash, pref.							
Fort Wayne							
Ohio and Mississippi	25¾						
Ohio and Mississippi, pref.	61						
Ohio and Mississippi, Consolidated	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Ohio and Mississippi, Illinois Central	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Pacific Mail	61	61	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
Adams Express	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
Wells, Fargo & Co. express	57	57	57	57	57	57	57
American M. U. Express	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½
United States Express	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Merchants Union Express							
Gold	127	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes